The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,176 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat.....	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	..26th Sept.
—	Gwalior.....	2733	500	J. Harris.....	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus.....	3462	600	W. K. Breese.....	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes.....	2384	500	G. Scrivener.....	17th ,,
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates.....	24th ,,
—	Nizam.....	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson...	31st ,,
L.	Shannon.....	4118	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay.....	2983	800	T. Fairclough....	21st ,,
—	Lombardy....	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the 6thet passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 7 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MALWA.....	3259 500	A. C. Loggin.....	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3362 700	G. W. Brady.....	17th ,,
MASSILIA....	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard.....	31st ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 800	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000 750	on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

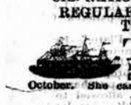
For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 2 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....	1st class	7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

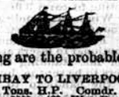
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents,

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. VICTORIA.....	3250	490	Wm. Russell..	3rd Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA.	3400	480	H. S. Young..	21st ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA..	3000	1000	.....	To follow.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3553	450	T. G. Knox..	do.
s.s. PERSIA.....	4500	600	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

IN anticipation of the DAMAGE to the line by FLOODS being SUFFICIENTLY REPAIRED within a few days so as to restore through communication Goods traffic (not perishable) will be received at all stations on and after this date.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

THIS DINNER will be held on the 29th instant, 8-30 p.m., at the Club of Western India, Poona. Gentlemen who are or have been members of either University and desire to attend are requested to send in their names to one of the undersigned not later than the 26th instant.

R. G. OXENHAM,
Exeter College, Oxford.
Address Poona.

JAMES JARDINE,
Caius College, Cambridge.
Address High Court, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with [illegible] years' Indian journalistic experience [illegible] open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Susreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC .....per doz.,	Rs. 28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,,	,, 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy..... ,,	,, 33
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use..... ,,	,, 54

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts .....Rs.	6 4
Per doz. pints..... ,,	4 2

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

OWN IMPORTATION.

	Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins ..... each	1 14
Do. Spead's East Indian ... ,,	0 17
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins..... ,,	0 9
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, in packets..... ,,	0 9
Do. do. do. tins. ,,	0 4
GELATINE, in 1 and 2 oz. packets... per oz.	0 2
GROATS, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins..... each	0 9
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD .....per packet	0 10
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut.... per oz.	0 14
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savoury and Moore's ..... per tin.	0 10
Do. do. do. ..... per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, the finest, 2 lb. tins... each	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids..... ,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size ,,	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD..... ,,	1 0
PEARL BARLEY, in 2 lb. tins..... ,,	0 8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins ,,	1 12
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles..... ,,	0 8
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)..... ,,	0 10
VERMICELLI, finest white, 2 lb. tins ,,	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 56,300 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS, 6 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, to be of well seasoned timber, free from knots, weather cracks or wanes, sawn and squared, delivered at the Store-yard at Poona not later than 28th February, 1885. All the sleepers to be passed and branded by an Inspecting Officer.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Southern Maharatta Railways, Poona, on 1st November, 1884.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd September, 1884, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be opened for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1884.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lacknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,

WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS HERE ON 1st PROXIMO.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be OPENED and interest allowed on daily balances at 2 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS will be received for fixed periods in the following terms :—

For 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
For 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS will also be received for other periods at rates to be learned on application.

DRAFTS on London and Agencies will be granted at the Current rate of Exchange.

SECURITIES will be received for custody and INTEREST and DIVIDENDS COLLECTED when due. The PURCHASE and SALE of SECURITIES will also be undertaken.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be received for collection.

A. F. SIMPSON,
ACTING AGENT.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below :—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		BORDEAUX.—RED.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4		Chateau Lafite	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4		Chateau Mouton	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12		Chateau Ruzzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12		Chateau Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0		Chateau Larose	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4		St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4		Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0		St. Etephe	16 8	18 8
15 8	15 8		Medoc	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0		Medoc, Bombay bottled...	10 8	12 8
26 0	29 0		Sparkling Red Claret ...	27 0	30 0
			BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
24 0	26 0		Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0		Barsac	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8		Graves	16 0	18 0
			BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0		Chambertin	31 8	36 8
26 12	28 12		Nuits	28 0	30 0
23 8	24 8		Volnay	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4		Beaune	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4		Macon...	20 0	22 0
19 4	42 4		Sparkling Red Burgundy ...	41 8	43 8

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
30 12	32 12		Chablis La Moutonne	32 0	32 0
17 12	19 12		Chablis	18 8	20 8
			CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8		Wachter & Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 8		Finest Dry Sparkling ...	57 0	60 0
..	33 0		Do. do. per hamper of 24 half-pints	..	34 8
54 0	56 8		Perrinet and Fils	56 0	58
51 0	...		Perrier Joust, cuvee reserved.	53 0	...
53 0	...		Heidsick's dry Monopole ...	55 0	...
32 12	34 12		Carte Blanche (Sibaday's) ...	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8		Saumur, Finest Sparkling ...	26 8	28 8
			PORT.		
36 4	..		Old Crusted	38 0	..
26 4	28 4		Invalids' ...gold capsule ..	27 8	29 8
22 0	24 0		Dessert Wine...black capsule.	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4		A good full Wine red ...	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4		Spanish Port ...green ...	15 0	17 0
23 0	..		Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
32 8	34 8		Tinto Francisco	35 0	36 8

BOMBAY HOUSE :—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—The Company's imports are known to be of rare and s perior quality, and are drunk at the best tables. They include—

Champagne.	Burgundy.	Whisky, Scotch.
Sparkling Sauterne.	Madeira.	Whisky, Irish.
Sparkling Hock.	Port.	Gin.
Still Hock.	Sherry.	Chartreuse.
Claret.	Brandy.	Orange Bitters.

And other brands to the selection and shipment of which great attention has been devoted.

AERATED WATERS.—The filtering system adopted by the Company for these beverages has been inspected by the Sanitary Authorities and pronounced *perfect*. The following is a list of those at present produced by the Company :—

Sodawater.	Medicinal Sodawater.	Tonic Water.
Aerated Water.	Lithia Water,	Lemonade.
Potash Water.	Ginger Ale,	Gingerade.
	Pogson's Restorative Water.	

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL

AND

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1st CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of APPARATUS for the ANALYSIS OF WATER (without the Chemical Balance), Rs. 55 net. Apply to FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts, FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCES GRANTED AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BINNY, MUIR AND CO., BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or two shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after this date to the proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on 9th instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

Commanding a fine view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and rented in first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Bridges, Sheds, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કું. લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, 1884, at 1 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1884.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ધાકરસી મુલજરાજી કું.ના,
&c., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to the 7th October, 1884, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street,

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION,

J. Neuberg's Price List of Cigars,

MANILLAS,	TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS,	BURMAHS,
PONDICHERRIES,	VEVEYS,
JAVAS,	COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price List of CIGARETTES,
Mild, Medium, and full flavored.

J. Neuberg's Special Price List of REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price List of GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
(With swivel handles for district use.)
MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS,
HEATHER MIXTURE SHIKAR CLOTH,
VICTORESS COOKING STOVES,
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price List of SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price List of AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

A CIRCULAR-FRONTED brand new hand-some miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of London and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A pair of well matched, handsome, fast-trotting, and cream coloured PEGU PONIES, suitable for a lady to drive.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Also a VICTORIA (in very good order) and a grey MARE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a gentleman. Price Rs. 750.

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns; tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indi[illegible] eight annas. Indian postage [illegible] the first of every month at

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID PAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

SILVER JEWELLERY, Hall Marked, consisting of LOCKETS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c. Rs. 6 to 30 each. Parcel just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a KHANSAMA for the Officers' Mess, Lancashire Fusiliers. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Mhow.

GERMAN LESSONS.—A gentleman wants to read German for two hours daily, with a German Scholar. Apply to S. M., *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

REQUIRED by an Educated Anglo-Indian gentleman a taschership at a school. Moderate salary wanted. Reply "Xenophon," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW and WIRE-BREAKER combined. A novel and useful article for household or travelling. Very stout make. Re. 1-12—STEWARD and CO., 2, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, a LANDAU and a STANHOPE, built by the Burlington Carriage Factory and imported new last year. Landau Rs. 1,650. Stanhope Rs. 1,200. For further particulars, address Colonel BONUS, Poona.

DORE'S PICTURES.—Christ leaving the Prætorium, and the Dream of Pilate's Wife. Unmounted engravings on India-paper. In soldered case as lately received. Price Rs. 100 the pair.—G. OWEN DUNN, Surat.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 10,000. For particulars apply to X.Y.Z., General Post Office, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine our own shipping and brand; we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

LOUIS ROEDERER'S Carte blanche, RESERVE for GREAT BRITAIN, is the brand used at the clubs, obtainable only from PHIPSON and Co.

POLO, POLO.—A fresh batch of Malacca Canes at Rs. 7 per dozen.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

OTTO PRUMM'S HOCKS to be had, at very reduced rates, at the Godowns of Volkart Brothers, as per to-day's Price List of our Wines, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits, Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTES of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s.s. Verona, in boxes of 500. Price Rs. 12½.—M. MONDOLFO & Co.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pike and Co., Limited.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS for the supply of about 12,500 lineal feet of 5", 4" and 3" CAST IRON PIPES. Particulars can be obtained on application to

WILLIAM CLAKE, A.B.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP-IRON FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the first of October next, TENDERS for the purchase of from 250 to 300 tons, more or less, of MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP-IRON now lying in 6 lots, numbered 1 to 6, at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Byculla, where it may be seen on application to the Running-Shed Foreman.

Offers must state the number of the lot or lots tendered for, quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed given and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the same will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or Government promissory notes, which in the case of the successful Tenderer will be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1884.

IN RE BEJANJI FRAMJI and PALANJI FRAMJI, lately carrying on business as General Merchants in Bombay under the name and firm of PALANJI FRAMJI, and in China under the name and firm of BEJANJI FRAMJI.

WHEREAS by a DEED of COMPOSITION, dated the 22nd day of June, 1884, and made between the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji (the latter then and now in Hongkong in China), of the first part; Nathooram Joravarmul, Hajarilal Mooltanchand, Sorabji Nuserwanji Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhatisania, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, of the second part; and the said Nathooram Joravarmul, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhalsania, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, and the several persons and firms who have set their respective hands and seals in the second column of the schedule thereunder written, being respectively creditors of the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji, of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji have in substance and effect assigned into the said parties of the second part as trustees of the said Indenture all the stock-in-trade, goods, monies, securities for money credits, and other the estate and effects of the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji (except their wearing apparel) TO HOLD the same upon the trust and subject to the terms and conditions in the said Indenture set forth for the benefit of the general body of creditors who shall sign, seal, and deliver the said Deed or a duplicate thereof within six months from the date thereof;—And whereas the said Deed has since its first execution been signed by a large majority of creditors in number and value of the said Estate;—And whereas the said trustees will on and after the 1st day of October next proceed to investigate the claims against the said estate;—Now it is hereby notified that such of the creditors of the said estate as have not yet executed the said deed and who desire to share in the distribution of the said estate are required to attend at the office of the undersigned on or before the 5th day of November next, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, and to execute the said deed either in person or by duly constituted attorney; otherwise the trustees will proceed with the winding up of the estate without reference to the claims of such non-executing creditors. The creditors or the above estate are hereby required within the aforesaid time to send in their claims with all proofs and evidences in support thereof to the undersigned at their above office or to the said trustees at Bazaar Gate-street, Fort: On or after the said 5th day of November next the said trustees will declare a first dividend on all admitted claims. Dated this 5th day of September, 1884.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture, &c., at Bombay, Green Road, next building to Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie and Company's Offices, consisting of real Australian bentwood light chairs, childrens' American high chairs, teakwood and blackwood carved, round, pier, washing, dressing and dining tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room chairs, mirror-door almiras, clothes press, hat stands, &c.

Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., at the Esplanade new storeyard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, a quantity of galvanized corrugated iron sheets.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 129, Bazar-gate-street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of the property lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES (by Messrs. Fayre Louba & Co.) &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of Marwaries Messrs. Gumna Bhagchund and Co. and on account and Risk of Thacker Liladhur Keshovjee:—1 double-faced gold watches Nos. 93063, 66158, 28373, 66160, 1 open-faced gold watch Nos. 80295, and 1 English gold watch-guard with ring and whistle.

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 359 of 1880.

Bai Pirozbai and others ..... Plaintiffs.

Bai Cooverbai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed by the High Court in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1884, at 4 p.m., on the premises, if not previously sold by private contract, the following valuable landed properties, relating to the estates of the late Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee Readymoney, Esq.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land with the pucca-built chawl and stable thereon, and vacant land for building bungalows, admeasuring about 8720 square yards, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Malabar Hill-road, and bounded on the north by Malabar Hill-road, on the south by Back-bay, on the east by Back-bay and partly by Malabar Hill-road, and on the west by the property lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land with the pucca-built large bungalow, flat pond, fresh water well, mango, cocoanut, and other trees thereon, admeasuring about 9830 square yards, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the southside of Malabar Hill-road, and bounded on the north by Malabar Hill-road, on the south by Back-bay on the east by property lot No. 1, and on the west by property lot No. 3 previously sold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, billiard table, piano, brougham, &c., &c., at Mazagon, near the Church, the property of THOMAS LADBETTER, Esq., date of sale and full particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 " " cambrics
5 cases white shirtings,
5 " printed muslins,
5 " sagapat,
12 sets each five zinc bathing tubs.
6 iron bedsteads each 7 by 5.
A few Rangoon-made teak ladders of 4, 6, and 10 steps.
10 rolls Brussels carpet.

An invoice of Napoleon Price and Company's perfumery, consisting of real old brown Windsor soap, frangipani and marrow oil pomade, brown Windsor and elder flower soap, Fuller's earth, &c.

The property of lady giving up house-keeping, consisting of teakwood cots with beds, drawing room, dining, pier, dressing and washband tables, conversation couches, drawing room and easy chairs, whatnot, bookshelf, sideboard, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, a few articles of crockery, glass and plated ware, lamps, &c.

By order of Messrs. Jamasjee & Co. and on account and at the risk of Sohrab Nasserwanji Goolan Hossein.

8 cases each 25 dozen American school slates of the usual 5 sizes.

On account of the concerned.

C & Co.—3 cases each 20 dozen plain candlestick globes
J. R. M. I. " " 20 " engraved "

SALE OF shares in the Western India Spinning and Weaving Company, and Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narrondas Purshotumdas—

2 shares in Western India Spinning Company No. 1,005 and 1,006.

2 shares in the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, No. 1,772 and 1,773.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Bhaw Sadaba Bhagia, Ex. s. s. Sirdhana.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction on the second floor of Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Custom House, in Marine-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved, and plain black-wood household furniture, viz., a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston and Co. with ball, cues, &c., complete, 5, 8, 10, 12 and 15 lights hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10 light hanging argand lamps, table and wall argand lamps, kerosine-oil hanging, table and wall lamps, large cheval pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels and velvet carpets, rich cut glassware, superior porcelain ware, table ornaments, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Horizontal Condensing Engine at the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mills, Victoria-road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers, Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

One horizontal condensing engine, fly spur wheel, 12 inches broad, second motion pinion wheel and shaft with Inglis and Spence's patent cornish valves, capable of exerting upwards of 125 indicated horse-power, made by Messrs. Hick Hargreve and Co., Engineers, Bolton, England, also a lot of surplus machinery such as piston jankering, piston complete with rod, steel spindle for slide valves, incomplete and complete cornish valves, pieces of main brass, incomplete metallic rings, &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view at the mills.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Victoria-road, near Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, a handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, a powerful pony, a handsome powerful grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of W. S. Mangan, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best electro-plated wares, very rich crockery and glass ware, first-rate new and very handsome full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c. &c., the property of JOHN G. RUSSELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate teakwood slate full-size billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome large marble table, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12 lights hanging, and wall argand lamps, first rate large oil-paintings, oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong Calcutta-built buggy in very good order, one strong Calcutta mail-phaeton, one handsome strong powerful chesnut Hungarian horse, broken to single and double harness, sets of plated mounted English double harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 Wilcox and Gibb's automatic sewing machine with all extra appliances.

1 Singer's machine nearly new.

1 gunning machine and one kliting machine.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, by order of Thacker Damjee Gokul and on account and risk of Samjee Ludha and Co.

Ex. s. s. Booldana.

B C—L—20 bales Barnagore Mills light gunnies.

ON THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases Turkey red twill.
2 cases T. R. bordered shirtings.
5 cases fancy coloured prints.
7 cases coloured muslins.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases bobbins.
20 cases Australian jams and jelly.

On account of the underwriters.

Ex. s. s. Adowa.

C E P—31 bags damaged China sugar.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL $3,200,000
RESERVE FUND $800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON,
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16.
Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR to SIGN our firm.
KERR, TARRUCK & Co.
38, Elphinstone Circle, 19th September, 1884.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the office of the company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date on production of share certificates.

By order of the board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per share is declared, payable on and after the 22nd instant to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on 13th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo-street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, September 15.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 20th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made.—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
" 150 " " 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 350
Do.	50	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000	Candles, each.	" 1,200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	" 1,300
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Victoria (s), from Liverpool; and Balsworth (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Liliburn Tower (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Castlebank (s), Mauritius; Sirdhana (s), Galle; and Merton Hall (s), Karrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Victoria entered, and the s.s. Colombo left, the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Verona left it on Saturday.

SMALL CAUSE.—With reference to the suit in the Small Cause Court, Punnett and Co. v. Karsandas Madhavadas, reported in our issue of the 20th inst., we are requested to state that Mr. Karsandas Madhavadas, J. P., of 3rd Bhoewada-street, Bombay, is not identical with the defendant.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesu Hiraj, an old offender, was placed on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper and charged, at the instance of Constable Smith, with theft. The accused had robbed from an old woman ornaments of the value of Rs. 30. Having admitted the theft, and acknowledging twelve previous convictions, his worship committed him to stand his trial at the ensuing sessions of the High Court.

NEW MISSIONARY.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Rudisill, Presiding Elder in the W. Baltimore district, and who has been for fifteen years filling important charges in the M. E.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

MR. MALABARI sends us the following letter received by him from the Hon. Mr. Telang :—

"I owe you an apology for not having written to you earlier about the two interesting notes on Infant Marriage and Widow Marriage in India, of which you have been so good as to send me a copy. But I am sure I need not be at any pains to explain to you the causes of the delay, and I shall therefore at once proceed to comply with your request for my opinion on the important subjects to which your notes have been instrumental in once more drawing general attention.

Dealing first with the first of those subjects, which is also in my judgment very much the more important of the two, I think it is necessary, at the very outset, to ascertain precisely where it is that the true centre of mischief lies. Now, I cannot help thinking that this true centre is missed, if we keep hammering away, as is sometimes done, at the custom of celebrating what is called the "first marriage," when the bride and bridegroom are of very tender years. That custom is mischievous enough in all conscience. Yet the mischief of it is in reality more of a theoretical than of a practical character. It is theoretically absurd, no doubt, that a boy and girl should be tied up in wedlock at a time of life when they are probably unable to understand, certainly unable to appreciate to the full, the responsibilities of the status on which they are about to enter. This is theoretically absurd. But although I am prepared to concede that some of the rival systems are superior to ours, in many respects, I confess I cannot see theoretical perfection in any of them. And looking at their practical results—with which after all we are mainly concerned—I see no ground for holding that there is, in point of fact, a larger proportion of ill-sorted matches under the one system than under the others. Comparing our system, for instance, with that prevalent among our English cousins, I should not draw that conclusion from such knowledge of English life as I have gathered from respectable English novels and other sources of the like character. And in such a matter the true principle which the practical reformer should adopt for his guidance is the famous one—"by their fruits you shall judge them." Now, it is admitted in your note, though it is not as generally admitted as it should be, that the "fruits" of one system are "in large numbers of cases" quite "satisfactory." And therefore I shall not further labour the point here. I shall only state that, in my opinion, reform is not so urgently called for on the point above noted as on another one; and that if the reform which is urgently called for can be successfully introduced, the other may reasonably be expected to follow almost of itself, if I may say so, in due course.

That reform is wanted at the principal source of mischief, which lies in an early consumption of marriage. And here, I may point out, the beginnings of a reform—very small beginnings I admit, and not such as to redound much to our credit; but still beginnings which are none the less real—have already been made in Bombay and elsewhere. Cases of deferred consummation, after girls have arrived at puberty, are known to have occurred without any protest from the castes concerned. If such cases become sufficiently numerous, a long step, I am persuaded, will have been taken towards the ultimate goal. And as this reform will come by way of development from within, it will save all the difficulties that must needs be encountered, if limits are fixed which can only be more or less arbitrary, and which, if they are not violated in individual cases, may lead, as I have reason to believe from practical experience, to much serious inconvenience and mischief. To such a reform no opposition from caste need be apprehended. In truth, all that caste insists on at present—and even this, it may be remarked in passing, it has failed before now to do in some cases—is that a girl should not remain unmarried after attaining puberty. And therefore the truth is, not merely, as you say, that "no Shastra" enforces marriage proper (by which I understand you to mean consummation) on a girl under twelve years of age, "but also that no *caste*, as such," enforces it either. The reason of the qualification contained in the phrase "as such" will appear in the sequel.

The conclusions to which the considerations above briefly indicated lead appear to me to be of some importance when we come to cast about for suitable means for remedying the existing mischiefs. Those conclusions may be thus formulated. First, that neither caste nor Shastra, as popularly understood, says anything more than that girls should not remain unmarried after attaining puberty. Second, that neither caste nor Shastra, as popularly understood, has anything to say in the matter of consummation of marriage. And third, that reform must urgently call for in regard to the time of consummations and not so much in regard to the time of marriage.

Upon these conclusions the question arises—If caste and Shastra are alike out of the way, what is it that stands in the way of the reform here pointed out? My answer is, that the obstacle is in the family. The man who wants to initiate this reform finds his difficulties neither in the Shastras, which are only imperfectly if at all understood, nor in the caste, which, as such, has not claimed to exercise jurisdiction in the matter, but in those nearest and dearest to him, in his family and among his relations. To many of these the proposed new departure is distasteful, first, because it is a new departure; secondly, because it is looked upon as calculated to defer the enjoyment of the great blessing of having a son; and thirdly, though this perhaps only to a small extent, because it is calculated to interfere with the *éclat* of the celebration of the "second marriage." These are the real difficulties in the way of reform. And now the reason why I used the expression "caste as such" before will become obvious. Not one of these difficulties is a difficulty which can be properly charged to the account of "caste as such." It is certain members of the caste, connected with one by ties more or less close, that are the obstacles, not the caste as a whole. And it is necessary, I think, to grasp this fact fully, in order to be able to form a really useful judgment on the various remedies proposed for our existing mischiefs. The influence "of caste as such" is already on the decrease. But even if you entirely abolished it to-morrow by legislative enactment, the evils now under consideration would not be affected at all, or affected only to a very trifling extent.

And now in this view of the real mischief and the real obstacles to the remedy of it, let us proceed to consider the various remedial measures suggested in your note. One observation which applies to them all is, that as worded they seem to refer to the first marriage, rather than to the consummation. This appears to me to show that the view of the matter above indicated has not been readily appreciated by those who have propounded those suggestions. But as a slight amendment will adapt the suggestions, or at least some of them, to the view here put forward, I shall at once proceed to consider them in detail. The first of them advocates the exclusion of all married students from university examinations after a certain point of time, to be fixed once for all. At the first blush this seems a good suggestion. But on consideration I confess that I am not prepared to accept it as it stands. I cannot form any forecast of its probable operation and results. And if there is a reasonable chance—as I think there certainly is—of its telling perceptibly on the number of pupils coming to our colleges and universities, it is plain that the suggestion, if carried out, may add one more to the long list of cases with which we are familiar—namely, cases of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." If the suggestion is carried out, we may not improbably become instrumental in retarding the progress of that very education which must be, if not our sole, at least our principal lever in the eradication of existing evil customs. Remember, too, that we may thus be making the boy suffer for the sins of his parents in two ways, instead of only one as at present. The boy in the large majority of cases will be unable to prevail upon his own marriage, and if the boy is not sufficiently alive to the benefits of a university education, the son will have good reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends;" and taking a somewhat larger view, I think it will not be either fair or safe to entirely trust, as on this suggestion you must trust, to the good sense of parents upon such a point—a point on which the whole educational progress of the country must depend. With the most unfeigned respect for my excellent friend, Mr. M. Ghose, who, I believe, originally made this suggestion, and for my revered friend and teacher Mr. Madhavrao Ranade, who seems to be inclined to adopt it at once, I own that I cannot persuade myself to give my voice in favour of it. I am, however, prepared—although not without some hesitation and diffidence—to go as far as this. The University and the Government Educational Department may, I think, fairly lay it down as a rule that the scholarships and prizes awarded by those authorities up to a student's graduation shall be tenable only by unmarried men. It will not, I think, be possible to make any use here of the distinction between the first and second marriage, which I have insisted on above. But as at present advised, I am content by way of experiment to go at once in this direction as far as I have now indicated.

Coming next to the second suggestion, I own I cannot see either fairness or advantage in the proposal to exclude married men from employment in the administrative departments of the State within certain limits. I am myself rather inclined to look upon a man with a wife and children as more likely, *ceteris paribus*, to be a diligent, steady, and honest worker, than one whose misdeeds can bring ruin only upon himself. And, on the other hand, I do not think it is fair to insist upon a qualification which is almost entirely out of relation to the work to be done. In the case of the prizes and scholarships above referred to, the conditions are very different. We all know that the cares of a family are most unfavourable to the formation and growth of studentlike habits. And as the formation and growth of such habits are among the most important parts of education—even more important than passing examinations—we may well insist on a qualification for the award of scholarships and prizes which cannot be as legitimately claimed for a clerkship in the office of a Collector or an Accountant-General. "The advantages of the proposal" seem to you "to far outweigh any possible inconvenience." I cannot share in this opinion. You think that, other things being equal, the head of a department should prefer an unmarried man to a married man—"on the ground that he has the right to prefer the best available servant, if not the best available citizen." I at once admit the right, but for the reasons indicated, I think the head of a department should make an exactly opposite choice. Perhaps this further reason may also be urged in favour of that view—*valeat quantum*—that while the appointment of an unmarried man helps only one individual citizen, the appointment of a married man saves more than one from distress. No doubt it might be urged in reply that by helping the one you afford an inducement to others to remain like him for a long time in the condition of "single blessedness," and that this being by the hypothesis desirable, you are preparing the way for a great reform. But waiving the point, by no means an unimportant one, that all such artificial rules are apt to fail in their benevolent objects, and on the contrary to entail demoralization and other unexpected evils—waiving, I say, this point, I must repeat here what I have said as to the previous suggestion, that it is almost impossible to form any trustworthy forecast of the probable effects of such a rule on the future progress of education. And I must say, too, that it involves the extension of an artificial system of martyrdom for sins not one's own, which I cannot contemplate with equanimity.

The third suggestion is to start an association, the members of which shall take a pledge not to marry under a certain age. You call this suggestion an "excellent" one; but in the first place, as it is put, it seems to me to be impractical. I don't think that among those who are likely to join an association for the intended purpose you will find anything like an adequate number of persons in whose case the pledge will have any practical value. Most of these probably have been already married. Besides, such a "pledge" as that here proposed would probably succeed in driving away people from the association, rather than in attracting them to it. The object of the association should be, I think, to familiarize the people with the evils of the prevailing system, and to help anybody, be he a member or not, who is ready and willing to break through the system himself. If the members themselves break through it, well and good; the success of the association will be greater, more rapid, and more complete than in the other alternative. But I don't think that the success should be imperilled in advance, as it will be if a "pledge" is insisted on, which by the hypothesis we are not prepared to practically redeem. I must add, too, that I have not much faith in the operative character of pledges of this sort.

The next recommendation is that an educated man should not marry a "girl too much under his age." This, again, is not at all feasible under present conditions. Seeing that the practice of widow marriage is very far from being at all widespread among the higher castes, and seeing that the practice of marrying girls before they are thirteen, at the outside, is all but universal, I must needs be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to arrange for a marriage which shall satisfy the condition here proposed. Are the proposers then ready to accept the alternative of enforced celibacy with all its attendant evils? I must confess that both this suggestion and the one last dealt with strike me in some of their aspects as illustrations of the old recommendation to "bell the cat."

I agree that our ordinary schoolbooks should be made instrumental in this reform; and carefully framed reading-lessons on this and other social topics, if not made obtrusively didactic, might prove useful. I agree, too, that an association should be established for delivering popular lectures, and publishing short and cheap tracts, illustrative of the true views on these questions. I also concur to some extent in the opinion that officers of Government might do some service to the good cause by "evincing a strong personal interest" in it. One practical mode in which it will be in the power of all to do so is by asking parties to attend any of the *tamashas* which are taking place so frequently in Bombay, and on occasions in the mofussil also, "in honour of" the weddings of little children. This will be one practical method of discountenancing the pernicious custom. And its effects will not, I am persuaded, be quite insignficant. But I must say that the inclination of my opinion on these matters generally is such as would justify you in classing me with your friends the "let-alonetists." "My faith in the education of public opinion" as a great social force is almost unlimited. And I believe that in them long run the results of that education are not only more enduring, but—what might seem paradoxical—more rapid than the results of such artificial remedies as those *ab extra* are proposed in your note. You refer to the very limited field over which elementary education has hitherto spread in this country. Although I am not disposed to attach as much weight to it here as you seem to do, still I am by no means blind to that circumstance. But the schoolmaster is abroad. Among the so-called upper classes education has already spread sufficiently wide for all practical purposes connected with the questions we are now dealing with. And from these the social germ can be expected to filter down to the classes below them without much difficulty. But I look forward more particularly to female education as our greatest help in the solution of all these social problems. It is the spread of education among our girls, not the limitation of university honours or official loaves and fishes to certain classes of our boys, that I am inclined to look for the remedies of existing evils. That indicates my view as regards social reforms generally. As regards the particular one now under discussion, I hold to that view even more strongly. The mischief here, as I have endeavoured to show, lies in the custom which has prevailed for centuries, and in that public opinion which has effectually resisted from, or at least existed along with it. Here, therefore, more than elsewhere, the best results may be expected from educating and reforming public opinion. It may be a slow process, but I feel no confidence that quicker and more violent courses recommended the process can be other than slow. We must work as ardently as if our efforts were to be crowned with success at once. But on the other hand, we must be content to take the fruits as they come in the fulness of time, and not fret ourselves impatient if the customs which have stood for several centuries do not at once fall of a heap at the blast of our trumpets.

I come next to your second note. It is not necessary that I should go through it with much minuteness. But I may say at once that I find myself unable to accept any of your practical proposals. Your first suggestion seems to me to go no further than Act XV. of 1856, though you seem to think that it does. And when you say that what is left for is little more than that the "existing provision be made known to the victims and enforced in their favour by all possible means," I must point out that you are assuming that Hindoo widows are anxious to remarry. But I am not prepared to admit this by external force or pressure. This is a mistake. the "victims" are willing "victims" in the vast majority of cases. The public opinion of those among whom they live, nay, a feeling which has long engrafted on their minds too deeply the notion of the "impiety" of remarriage for them even to think of it as the appropriate remedy for their unhappy lot. And they will not welcome as friends those philanthropists who shall persecute the "existing provision" made in their favour "known" to them. Your second and third proposals proceed on the same incorrect assumption, and they are further objectionable inasmuch as, while they will afford a powerful weapon for disturbing the peace of many families they will be quite powerless, in my judgment, to do any good to those for whose benefit they will be professedly carried out. Lastly, as to excommunication, your proposal is objectionable on the same assumption or involves injustice to our orthodox brethren. If you assume that the "priest"—who, by the way, has, as a priest, nothing to do with excommunications—excommunicates all the relatives of parties to a marriage, they will, if they take any part directly or indirectly in the proceedings or not, you are mistaken. If on the other hand, you propose that there should be no excommunication even for those who do take part in such a proceeding, then you substitute for that you call the tyranny of caste the tyranny of a foreign Government or of the minority of a caste. I have not the smallest sympathy with the tyranny of caste, but I have as little with that of any caste. And I maintain that it would be tyrannising over caste to wrest out of its hands the power of excommunication. As Sir Joseph Arnould said in the famous Aga Khan Case:—"In fact, in every community, whether of a religious nature or not, —whether church or chapel, caste or club—there must as requisite for the preservation of a community and as inherent in the very conception of a community, necessarily exist a power—not indeed to be exerted except in extreme cases and on justifying grounds—of depriving of the privileges of membership those who persistently refuse, after due notice and warning, to comply with those ascertained conditions of membership to which, by the very fact of being members of the community, they must be held to have given an implied, if not an express, consent." That is the doctrine which I hold, and, paradoxical as it may seem, I hold it not merely as being what is demanded by considerations of justice, but also as being that which, under our present conditions, must accelerate the decline and fall of caste as a power hostile to progress.

There are sundry points in your notes which are of some importance in themselves, though of minor importance as compared with the two I have here dealt with. I am, however, unwilling to delay this letter for the consideration of them. As it is, this letter has been written in patches, in the intervals of other work, of which fact, I am afraid, there is ample internal evidence in the way it has been put together. I must therefore forego the discussion of the other topics referred to. There is only one point on which I should like to say one word. It regards the position of our corresponding, one holding a high position in the Indian Government, has warned us against trying to improve him and his countrymen, and advised us to put our own houses in order. Perhaps he does not know that our own houses are broken by the same advice, and the same warning, from an opposite standpoint Sir Auckland Colvin warns us away from politics. "Hence I avaunt! 'tis holy ground," he seems to say. Our orthodox brethren warn us away with at least equal earnestness and equal solemnity from the field of social and religious reform. The latter pray in aid "the wisdom of our ancestors" and the justification of our usages by existence, as they phrase it, "from time immemorial." The former rely similarly on the superiority of the Western civilization and the breakdown of the Oriental in the presence of it. Which of these guides shall we follow? or shall we not, in all humility, decline to follow either exclusively, and say that both politics and social reform are proper fields for us to work in? Shall we not hold that the same spirit, the outgivings of which in politics rouse the ire of Sir Auckland Colvin, must manifest itself and is manifesting itself, in social and religious matters, to the utter disgust of our orthodox friends? And shall we not hold, further, that it is vain to say to it, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further"—whether at the one point or at the other? I venture to submit to Sir Auckland Colvin, and all others who think with him, that the true principle on this subject is laid down by one of his own countrymen, one whom, at all events, I would make no attempt to "improve," even if I felt inclined, as Sir Auckland Colvin thinks we all feel inclined to try to "improve" his other countrymen. "Submission," says Herbert Spencer, "whether to Government, to the dogmas of ecclesiastic, or to that code of behaviour which society at large has set up, is essentially, of the same nature; and the sentiment which induces resistance to the despotism of rulers, civil or spiritual, likewise induces resistance to the despotism of the world's opinion." I will not further lengthen out this extract, but will content myself by referring to the essay on Manners and Fashion from which it is taken, for a statement of the principles on this subject which, coming from one of Sir Auckland Colvin's countrymen, commend themselves to my humble understanding.

I must now conclude. I have frankly expressed my dissent from many of your specific suggestions. I have also classed myself with those "Let-alonetists" against whom you have argued in the interest of what, in spite of your disclaimer, I cannot distinguish in substance from State action, though it may not be legislative action. From the answers which you have received, it seems clear that your views have been very generally understood in the same way as I have understood them. But although I have ventured to express dissent both from your specific remedies and your general point of view, as I have understood it, I cannot conclude this letter without doing myself the pleasure of acknowledging that you deserve general thanks for attracting attention to questions which, to some extent and in some shape, are questions in which all of us, whether Hindus, Parsees, or Mussalmans, are more or less deeply concerned.

This is Mr. Malabari's reply:—

Mr. Telang writes at great length, and though length is by no means the least merit of his very thoughtful letter, my pleasure at present from troubling you with an equally full reply.

Mr. Telang begins by distinguishing between the "first marriage" (the formal ceremony) and the "second marriage" (consummation) or, as I call it, the marriage proper. This will doubtless facilitate a proper understanding of the subject on the part of foreigners. Mr. Telang seems to complain of a confusion of ideas on the point, but I believe that those who have studied the problem with any care always observe the distinction in so well points out. I have myself dealt with the "second marriage," which is, as Mr. Telang says, the practical evil. Further, I may concede that there would be little harm in the "first marriage" *per se* if the pair could be kept apart till fully developed for parental duties. But is that possible in the majority of cases? Our social instincts and habits point altogether the other way. In the case of the favoured few, such restraint or abstinence may be exercised with advantage. But as to the masses, the nuptial formalities are, I think, a direct inducement in 95 cases out of 100 to a too early consummation. The utmost precaution taken by sensible parents (and their number is extremely limited) fails to keep the pair from mischief. Thus are our youths sacrificed at the altar of an indefensible custom. To them is seldom revealed the glory of perfect manhood or womanhood. From early youth they have to taste a leap forward to premature age. The best period for the exercise of patriotism—the service of their country—is wasted in unwholesome indulgence. Thus far, then, for practical purposes Mr. Telang's distinction between the "first marriage" and the "second marriage" will not help us much. Mr. Ranade is a Brahmin out and out, and has pondered over the problem for a quarter of a century more earnestly than most men of his time. And what is his conclusion? Mr. Ranade thinks the Legislature ought to be asked to disallow the marriage of a girl under 11. This is more than I have ventured to suggest. It may be mentioned here, by the way, that Mr. Ranade is not the only Brahmin declaring for the above course in favour of the Legislative.

Mr. Telang then refers to the number of ill-sorted unions in India and England. Here, again, I am afraid my friend is missing the point at issue. It is not the proportion or percentage, but the result, with which the social reformer is concerned. And can any one deny that an unhappy wife in India is infinitely more to be pitied than an unhappy wife in Europe, who enjoys so many social and other advantages? As to the proportion, too, of ill-sorted marriages, I presume it must be much larger in this country than in the West. For one thing, children here are often irrevocably joined long before 11, by which time they are expected to be unconscious incidental to childhood. The husband or the wife may die before reaching puberty, or become disfigured or incapacitated for life. Again, there is very little of what I may call educated sympathy between wife and husband in this country, which is so general in Europe.

Coming to the influence of caste, do I understand Mr. Telang to say that the Mahajan does not excommunicate parents of a girl not married before puberty or immediately after attaining it?

Mr. Telang does not favour my view as to the University (which is not a department of the State) taking the initiative. So far there is an end to the matter between him and me. What he says in support of his own view is sound and reasonable, more so in theory than in practice. Well may we trust to education, especially to female education, as a sovereign remedy for most of our social evils. But even accepting education as a panacea, we must remember that it will take centuries before the Indian mother (who is instrumental in maintaining the evil customs in force) is sufficiently educated to discard the errors. What in the meantime? Are we to "wait and see," as regards ourselves, I do not quite share Mr. Telang's apprehension that the adoption of my proposal by the University is likely to arrest the progress of higher education. And even if it did, I may be pardoned for suggesting that we have arrived at a stage when higher education is not to be particularly regretted, if in the meantime we push on with the education of girls, so as ultimately to establish something like an equilibrium. I yield to none in appreciating the value of academic training for young men. But there may be such a thing as overdoing it, especially when we think of the backwardness of female education, and the almost total neglect of technical instruction in the country.

Suggestions have been taken by heads of departments, Mr. Telang agrees that the State has a right to insist upon having the best servant. But he addduces very strong reasons why, in his opinion, married candidates ought to be preferred to unmarried. There is much to be said on both sides, and as I am not so anxious for the adoption of this suggestion as for the preceding, I may leave it here to the Executive. But there is one point connected with this which I am disposed to dwell upon. University authorities and heads of departments, which has been generally lost sight of by correspondents—namely, that I propose giving a long notice of five years, and before the rule is enforced. Such notice removes all just grounds of complaint as to "the son suffering for the sins of the father." I am glad Mr. Telang has seen his way to proposing that prizes and scholarships may be withheld from married students. The proposal commends itself to several correspondents. It is merely aiming at the fringe of the evil. But I must be thankful for small mercies.

It is quite possible, as Mr. Telang points out, that many of the young men joining such an association as I propose may be already married. In that case let them take a pledge, in the presence of an influential body of men, not to marry their children under the fixed age, nor to countenance such marriages in other families. To the credit of the members of the association I say—do not marry girls too much under your age. What I mean here is, that their choice should be diverted to eligible widows.

Mr. Telang's remarks on my pamphlet, Note on Enforced Widowhood, by repeating the familiar argument that Hindu widows are "willing victims," and that we cannot, perhaps need not, help them out of their self-imposed martyrdom, do not, I think, make much impression. Some of widows in India, sheltered by serene and refined associations, who find it easy to "efface" themselves, as my friend Mr. Ranade has it. And there are many more thousands of widows blessed with families of their own living and unconscious of past happiness, who resent the very mention of remarriage. The reformer need not insult these worthy dames with his sympathy. But what about the mass of Indian widows, young, ignorant, surrounded by associations, and often subjected to cruel indignities? What about this large number of girl widows, initiated too early into the mysteries of marital relations, who have barely tasted the cup of social bliss, when it is dashed to the ground? How long are we to go on deceiving ourselves, making a virtue of necessity? By all means reject my remedies if they are worthless. But as to the disease itself, do not let us lull ourselves into a sense of false security. The evil is serious. Our responsibility in regard to it is great. Would it be fair, in order to escape this responsibility, to ignore the existence of the evil or to underrate its effects? By far the safest course for a practical worker would be to look the evil full in the face. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt far-fetched comparisons or to count upon the efficacy of this or that panacea. I am sure Hindu reformers know much better about this than I can tell them. I am prepared to make every allowance for them. The difficulties of a problem are best realised by those who have to work it out. But I fear mine is too rough-hewn a nature to be soothed by the child-like simplicity of some of my Hindu friends, so ready with a confession of helplessness, and with such a boundless faith in the coming millenium when all evils will remedy themselves.

In another place, after some excellent observations, Mr. Telang remarks—"it would be tyranising over caste to wrest out of its hands the power of excommunication." Is this the language of an enlightened and far-seeing reformer? I am no wanton opponent of the authority of caste or priest, as I have shown in my second note. But it makes one tremble to think of practically unlimited power, certainly more extensive than is reserved by the State, being left in the hands of an irresponsible clique whose ignorance is measured only by its arrogant disregard of the claims of progressive humanity.

In the course of his exhaustive letter Mr. Telang avowedly omits consideration of two forms of marriage obtaining in parts of the country. These have been generally overlooked as details.

Mr. Telang's remarks on Sir Auckland Colvin's letter are quite pertinent. May I here venture to ask my educated countrymen if we have not been comparatively slow in recognising our social wants and requirements?

It is quite true that I look upon the friendly co-operation of the State as indispensable for practical reform. But I have studiously refrained from asking for legislative action. The reference by some of the officials to this latter point is made in a general way, and is not suggested by my notes. The subject has so often come up for discussion within the last fifty years, and in so many forms, that people are more or less to be haunted by the dread of legislative interference. But that is not my fault surely.

I cannot close this hasty note without thanking Mr. Telang heartily for his able and lucid exposition of a problem which has become more difficult of approach, so to say, by reason of its very familiarity. Let us struggle on with it, and a clue may be had to solution, perhaps, in the lifetime of some of us.

THE RECENT THEFTS AT COOPER, MADON, AND COMPANY.

D. M. PEREIRA, a compounder employed in the medical department of Cooper, Madon, and Co., and M. Fernandez, late a compounder of Dr. Rozario, were brought up on remand on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Pereira being charged with the theft of property belonging to the complainant, and Fernandez with receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. Meer Abdool Alli prosecuted; and Mr. Anderson appeared for prisoner No. 1, and Mr. Balkrishna for the other.

It will be remembered that early this month Fernandez was caught leaving the shop of the complainants about 7 a.m. He had with him articles of the value of Rs. 8. He was apprehended by detectives who were waiting outside in the street for him.

The defence made on behalf of the prisoners was that Fernandez had that morning bought articles of the value of Rs. 8, and that only having a sum of Rs. 3 with him, it was agreed that he should take away the articles, and pay for them afterwards, Pereira intending to send a memo. to him by a hamal for payment. Pereira had not made an entry of the purchase of the articles because he had had no time to do so.

His worship in convicting the accused said that it seemed to him that if the goods had been made over by Pereira to Fernandez in the way they state, it would have been the first statement that Pereira would make to the manager when he appeared on the scene. For this reason he came to the conclusion that Pereira had stolen the articles, and that Fernandez had received them, knowing them to have been stolen. It was a very serious offence. He did not, however, think there was evidence enough to convict them on the second charge. On the first charge he sentenced Pereira to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and Fernandez to three months. In passing this sentence his worship remarked that he had taken into consideration the time that they had been before the court.

The prisoners had two charges against them, the first was the theft of property of the value of Rs. 8, and the second was in respect to theft of articles taken during the months of June, July, and August; but this second charge could not stand, as his worship said there was not evidence enough.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. Ryan, Vussunjee Lilladur, a muccadum employed in the firm of Wallace and Co., Essa Hajee Rabboo, also a muccadum, and Anandjee Heerjee and Dewjee Nensey, grain merchants, were charged at the instance of Mr. Michael Wyer, a partner in the firm of Wallace and Co., with cheating and abetting each other in the offence in respect to 192 bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 1,800.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Payne appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. Mankar for accused No. 2, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Tobin and Roughton, for Nos. 3 and 4.

The information filed in this case by Mr. Michael Wyer has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. James George Thompson, a assistant in the firm deposed to a statement being made by Dewjee Nensey, accused No. 4, to him in the presence of others, to the effect that on one occasion a receipt had been passed for 648 bags of wheat, and that only 536 bags had been delivered, and that the value of the 192 bags which were short had been divided among the accused. Essa Raboo had also made a statement before witness, accused brother-in-law Hassan Kassim, Vussonjee Lilmjee, and two others. Essa Raboo had a book opened before him on the ground. He said that 192 bags of wheat of Anandjee Heerjee, which were supposed to have been delivered, were not delivered, and that their value had been divided between himself, Dewjee Nensey, and Vussonjee Lilladhur. He had also acknowledged the receipt of the 192 empty bags.

The shroff of the firm, Krishnajee, deposed to having paid an order for Rs. 2,900, for 628 bags of wheat, to Essa Raboo. He had also presented four permits and signed the receipt for the money. He would not have paid the order for Rs. 2,900 if he had known that 192 bags had been short.

Canjee Chana, bamboowallah, in the service of a muccadum named Dewsey Morarjee, whose duty it was to probe bags of wheat taken into the godown and to take samples from each bag, said he knew Essa Raboo, the second accused, who had been manager of the godowns of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and who on account of the number of bags often presented into the godowns. The first accused had been employed to take down the weights of the bags. Witness met the prisoners at the complainant's godown, when Essa Raboo said to him, "I have some business for you; will you help me?" witness said to the other two, "He is not such a fool as not to help us and not to profit himself. Whatever money is produced we will divide amongst ourselves." Witness said he could not understand them. Essa replied, "We have arranged with the merchants' places and weigh goods and give credit for a greater number of bags than are actually weighed. We are to make false notes of them in muccadums' books, and we are to make a report of the number of weighments to the owners' merchants. Whatever appears in the muccadums' book you must make it correspond in Dharsey's book." They then promised him Rs. 50 for each lot weighed. Witness consented to help them, after they had pressed him and in fact entreated him to do so. They then gave him 3 chits for bags brought during the day. After the bags brought to the godown were weighed, a larger number of bags was entered in the books than were actually delivered. If true chits were given in for goods delivered, there would be a difference shown in the books, and to make up that difference these false chits were necessary. In pursuance of this scheme witness acted three times, and so did Essa Raboo and Vussonjee. He was arrested at the houses of Dewjee Ruttonsey, Dossa Ebjee, and Annajee Heerjee. In the last case 192 bags of wheat were not delivered, and witness had caused an entry to be made in Dewsey Morarjee's book to the effect that the 192 bags were really received. The entry was a false one. Witness received Rs. 50 for so doing.

M. Joseph Macdermott, acting superintendent of police, deposed to having executed a search warrant in the shop of Anandjee Heerjee and seized sixteen books and brought them to court.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, the solicitor retained by the complainant, deposed to having examined four books, belonging to Anandjee Heerjee, and that the keys are deposited with the police inspector at the main gate, who keeps them in a safety locker in his bungalow. The Dock Superintendent recommends that all the doors be locked from the inside, with the exception of one door, which should be secured from the outside by a Chubb's padlock. Read report by Engineer, dated 13th September, recommending that all the doors of the sheds be locked or barred inside; that a small wicket gate be put in one of the large doors in each shed, the wicket being fastened by a secure frame lock, Chubb's if thoughtdesirable. The cost, including Chubb's locks, he estimates at Rs. 235.

Resolution.—The proposal proposed by the chairman that the recommendations of the Engineer be given effect to, and that the necessary expenditure, Rs. 235, be charged to revenue. It was proposed by Mr. Parker that it is not advisable to fasten the sheds inside. The amendment was put and was lost, and the chairman's motion was thereafter put and carried.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th August, stating that the old Custom House at Carnac-bunder will be sufficient to accommodate all the dutiable goods that will be brought to Carnac-bunder, and that it will not therefore be necessary, as previously arranged, also to set apart the garbling godown for dutiable goods. He therefore proposes that the garbling godown be set apart for the B. I. S. N. Company, and that the extent of the import wharf be increased by taking in a strip to the west, up to the east end of the west slope. By this means, he states, the import wharf will gain for general goods a portion of the present export shed measuring 120 ft. by 60ft., the approach to the bunder will be improved, and the B. I. S. N. cargoes, by having the garbling shed, will be able to continue their entire traffic at Carnac-bunder. He further states that the small strip of the export wharf and the portion of shed that will be added to the import wharf will not cause any inconvenience to the export trade. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 8th September, stating in reply to an inquiry made that there is no objection from a customs point of view to the proposals made by the Traffic Manager. As, however, he proposes to address the Trustees on the subject of increased accommodation for baggage of P. and O. passengers during the open season, he requests that no steps may be taken to utilize the Post Office shed at Customs-bunder when vacated. Read report, by Engineer, dated 11th September, estimating the cost of the new fence rendered necessary by the proposed change at Rs. 348, and the cost of shifting gates, &c., at Rs. 133—together Rs. 481.

Resolution.—The necessary changes are sanctioned, the estimated cost of fence, shifting gates, &c., Rs. 481, to be met from revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th July, reporting that a native labourer was run over at Carnac-bunder on 23rd idem by an engine on Nicol-bunder siding, and that he sustained most serious, if not fatal, injuries, as both legs were almost severed above the knees. The Traffic Manager states that a warning bell was rung when the engine was approaching, but that the man either did not hear it or ignored it. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—Another watchman should be employed at Rs. 10 per mensem under the orders of the Dock Superintendent. It should be the duty of the man so appointed to run somewhat ahead of all trains upon the Musjid siding, ringing a bell to warn people of the approach of a train. The watchman already employed under the Traffic Manager will do the same on the Carnac siding. These men should be ahead of the trains whenever there are level crossings from both sides of which and in both directions there is not a clear view of an approaching train for a considerable distance.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th September, stating in reply to an inquiry made that if it is intended to put up on the footpath the urinals in connection with the third block of the Ryan Market asked for by Messrs. Ralli Brothers he cannot assent to it.

Resolution.—Copy of Municipal Commissioner's letter should be sent to Messrs. Ralli Brothers with an intimation that under the circumstances the Trustees are unable to take further action in the matter.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th July, inquiring whether the Trustees will make over to the Municipality free of charge land at Santa Cruz, measuring 156 4-9 square yards, required to straighten the road between Hancock Bridge and Mazagon. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 2nd August, stating that if land be made over to the Municipality either by gift or purchase, it be stipulated that a road be made thereon at once. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed until the question of Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co's lease of Santa Cruz is brought up, or until some communication is received from Government on the subject of land required for the north approach to Waree-bunder overbridge, whichever may happen to come up first.

The following were a nongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of Town Duty collected during August on behalf of Municipality at Port Trust property. It amounted to Rs. 42,245-8-3 against Rs. 37,752-8-2 for August, 1883.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Sept., 1884.	For week ending 18th Sept., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	12
" " out of "	20	22
" transported	10	11
" attended to	none	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 15th Sept., 1884.	For week ending 12th Sept., 1883.
Vessels entered	10	9
" left	11	15
" remaining in dock	13	10

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE EXHIBITION.

We hear on reliable authority that all the six Government members of the new Executive Committee are to be Europeans. Under these circumstances it would not be considered unfair if the guarantors' nominees are all natives. We do not require ornamental members, but people who have proved themselves capable of acting with independence and sense. Men like the Honourable Mandlik, Budroodin, Telang, Mehta, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, J. N. Tata, Dadabhoy Novroji, and M. C. Maraban are likely to make the work of the Committee easy.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BRIBERY CASES.

We have nothing to say against the decisions the Sessions Court and the Magistrate in the recent bribery cases. It is a question, however, why the police authorities should have brought forward such cases to be brought forward at all. Are we to infer from this that the cases were got up by the police and that the witnesses were suborned?—*Id.*

The two parties that are responsible for the conduct of the interpreter's bribery case are the Public Prosecutor and Superintendent Brewin. It is the duty of the former to weigh well the evidence in a public case submitted to him before permitting it to be taken before a magistrate. Had this been done in the present instance such a soap-bubble kind of case would not have come before the court. The evidence for the prosecution was very weak. The witnesses appeared as if performing a rehearsal. Some of them voluntarily withdrew their statements. We agree with our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* in its remarks that it is not the duty of the police to arrange plans for the detection of alleged crimes. It is the duty of the Government to pay Mr. Bapooji's expenses for the defence. Some months ago, Mr. Brewin was paid his expenses for defending himself against the Bohras.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

No doubt a large amount of money is spent by the Native States on the irregular crowd of men known by the name of the Native States' armies. These "armies" are irregular in every sense of the term, and the money spent on them is sheer waste. We do not see what the Native chiefs gain by wasting nearly a third of their income on these tagarags. There was some sense when these people were kept to protect the Native States from their marauding neighbours in the seventeenth century when Shivaji and Martini Henri and breech-loading rifles were not known and when the British protection did not exist. Those reasons exist no longer. These armies are not wanted for war or for the preservation of peace. They are a source of ridicule and expense. They are not useful even for show, as the uniforms they wear make them look simply like scare-crows.—*Id.*

THE COMING AND THE GOING.

The *Bombay Gazette* presents its readers with a portrait of Lord Dufferin. It is a fine face, showing a slight predominance of the heart over the head. Scanned by the light of the appreciative notice that follows the face justifies much that has been recently said in favour of its owner. Our vernacular contemporaries here are asking for a substantial Ripon

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING, SEPT. 20.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday from London reports no alterations in stocks. Consols are still quoted at 101¼, French Rentes at 109, and Rupee Paper at 80½ for Fours and 83 5-16 for Four-and-a-half.

In the Mincing Lane markets Linseed and Rapeseed continue unaltered. Wheat shows a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in London arrival quotation, but Liverpool rates are the same. Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton lower for Ceylon and 10s. for Cochin. Coffee is unchanged and Mid-Plantation Ceylon, 63s. per cwt.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue quiet, and Reuter reduces his quotation for 40s. Mule Twist ¼d. per lb. Cotton in Liverpool too shows a daily increase in dullness. Yesterday's report was dull, Surats irregular, sales 8,000 bales, and to-day's comes quet. Surats in favour of buyers, sales 6,000 bales. Americans yesterday were 1-16d. lower both on the spot and to arrive, but to-day rates are unchanged. In New York yesterday ready cotton was 1-16 cwt. January shipment 4 points per lb. lower. Saturday's receipt at the ports come 12,000 bales as against 16,000 for the corresponding day last year and the year before. To data they accordingly total from 1st September 58,000 bales behind last season. The remaining figures of the weekly statistics came to hand this morning, and we subjoin the usual comparative statement of the two previous seasons. The visible supply has only gone down 30,000 bales during the week, but it now stands 245,000 bales below last year. and only 134,000 bales above the previous year when Mid-Uplands stood at 7d. per lb. The position indeed daily becomes more in favor of prices, and nothing but the intense depression in trade both in Lancashire and on the Continent prevents a material advance. Were the Continent in fact taking even in the same proportion as English specimens a rise would be almost unavoidable. Since 1st instant, however, the shipments from the United States to Continental ports have only been 8,000 as against 36,000 bales for the same time last year, whilst Liverpool has had 45,000 against 43,000. The supply for the U. K. notwithstanding is 142,000 bales less than last year and even 20,000 bales below 1882, so that dull and depressed as the market now is, and possibly may continue to be, we are steadily nearing a point when the last improvement in the demand might lead to a severe reaction in values. The period of minimum supply may be tided over on the existing state of trade without any upward movement, but that does not alter the fact that Cotton on its merits is cheap.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts..	81,000	96,000	77,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	19,000	19,000	14,000
,, ,, Continent....	2,000	17,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	138,000	193,000	159,900
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	45,000	43,000	59,400
,, Cont. ,, ..	8,000	36,000	17,200
,, Stock in the Ports	170,000	285,000	153,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,400,000	1,645,330	1,266,410
,, Surats	540,000	444,110	654,130

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	622,000	764,810	539,410
,, London	69,000	49,580	75,850
American afloat	30,000	30,000	35,000
East Indian ,, ...	32,000	51,000	122,000
	753,000	895,390	772,260
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5 13-16d.	7d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 5-16d.	4 3-16d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1 15-16d.

PRICES there have again declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The fall, however, has brought exporters into the market to cover such few September shipments as they may have on their books, and transactions to the extent of about 1,500 bales have taken place in ready old cotton consisting mainly of Good Bhownuggurs at Rs. 181 to Rs. 182, good Omras at Rs. 179 to Rs. 182, F. G. F. at Rs. 164 to Rs. 168, and Good Westerns at Rs. 164. In New Cotton there has been nothing doing, and the quotations are nominal at Rs. 146 for Good Bengals for December, Rs. 186 for Good Omras, and Rs. 214 for Good Broach for March delivery.

WHEAT remains as depressed as ever, and prices are quite nominal.

LINSEED is very scarce and commands Rs. 6-4½ per cwt.

FREIGHTS are not quotably changed. At the moment all chance of recovery is out of the question until the amount of disengaged tonnage in the harbour is reduced, but for later loading there will be very few outside boats available.

IMPORTS are dull and unchanged with the one exception of coals which are daily hardening, and must continue to do so whilst freights remain as they are.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been somewhat firmer again to-day, not that rates are any higher, but the banks have stopped buying forward at current rates, and indeed there has only been one buyer ready, at the lowest quotation. The steadiness continues still to come from Calcutta. Here there will be nothing to strengthen exchange for a couple of months, if even then, as our Cotton season is bound to be a late one. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Is. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..Is. 7 ¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight ..	..Is. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits, do. do. do.	..Is. 7 21-32d.	,,
Francs do. do. do.	..2·07½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quite steady again to-day at Rs. 99 1-16 to ⅛ for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half, but there has not been much business done.

SHARES.—There has been nothing doing except in Spinning and Weaving companies, which have, however, been in fair request again with a recovery of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. A few investors are buying and there can be no doubt that Spinning shares are cheap if an early termination of the Franco-Chinese, dispute could be relied on. Everything, however, depends upon the "if."

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Treasury Balance	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 20	735 xd
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares ..	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4		180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12		170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10		194
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	90	100		105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	...		325
Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35		475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.54	}	101xd 95xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375		4,700
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...		975
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200		3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.		104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...		55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..		95
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		}	123
	1,900	100	75			
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.		11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..		34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..		35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	550	500	200	36p. a.		325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½		315 xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.		23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.		92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.		25
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	50	Nil.		47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.		104
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8		14
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110		1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1.		155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12		75

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th September as compared with that for the 9th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 9. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	1	2,00,00,000	1	0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351	4	4	41,59,351	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,78,78,824	12	4	2,07,85,541	11	10
Other Deposits	2,35,69,128	3	6	2,24,19,745	7	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,91,847	6	1	5,59,591	8	11
Sundries	12,46,218	1	9	12,54,439	2	2
Rs...	6,80,45,369	12	4	6,91,81,199	2	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	74,28,202	0	0	74,79,899	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	40,76,842	8	0	39,80,242	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	67,35,356	13	2	75,31,113	8	6
Credits on do. ..	70,90,251	13	8	72,42,465	5	3
Bills Discounted	1,43,87,772	0	3	1,46,14,039	15	1
Balances with other Banks	6,47,696	14	9	7,82,889	9	1
Bullion	26,613	1	11	34,615	4	6
Dead Stock	11,79,896	13	6	11,81,036	9	9
Stamps	5,815	6	0	3,848	14	0
Sundries	6,55,664	4	1	6,49,553	2	3
Cash at Head Office.....	4,22,40,096	11	4	4,35,13,134	11	0
Do. at Branches	2,35,05,273	0	8	2,36,86,014	2	9
Rs...	6,80,45,396	12	0	6,91,81,199	2	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 1,072 tons, Captain J. W. Livingston, sailed on the 20th instant for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Castlebank, 1,583 tons, Captain H. Chevalier, sailed on the 20th instant for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 360 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain C. Barnes, sailed on the 20th instant for Kurrachee, with original cargo from Liverpool.

THE steamer Badsworth, 1,304 tons, Captain R. Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (19th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Choice, 394 tons, Captain A. Labury, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Mauritius (27th Aug.), brought a cargo of 7,317 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. W. Ebrahan and Co.

THE steamer Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain J. R. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Newport (22nd Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,574 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers Asyria, 969 tons, Captain A. Penfound, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Staff Surgeon A. Mitchell, Mr. R. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs Mirza Mahomed Roza Khan, Mr. Mirza Essa Khan, and 62 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (23rd Aug.), with a general cargo and the following passeners :—Captain Yule, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. Phelps and child, Mr. Creaswell, Miss Holmes, Dr. Emilia, Dr. Mendoman, Dr. Andrade, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. and Mrs. West and five children.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Victoria (s)	Russell.....	Liverpool, Aug. 23.
	Badsworth (s)....	Stewart	Cardiff, Aug. 19.
21	Lilburn Tower (s)	Brown..	Liverpool, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Castlebank (s)....	Chevalia.....	Mauritius.
	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston .	Galle.
	Merton Hall (s) ..	Barnes.....	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Victoria, to Liverpool.
,, Clan Ogilvie, to London.
,, Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

The steamer Assyria, Penfound, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearence on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
16 Ellora (s).....Hannan ....Bombay, Aug. 15.
17 Shahzada (s)..... Rudd.....Calcutta, Aug. 28.
Maharani (s) .....Burleigh ...Rangoon, Sept. 10.
Siam (s) .....Ashdown ..London, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.—Steamer Capella. Ship Baron Aberdare.
Sept. 17.—Steamers Australia and Maharaja. Ship Sydney Dacres. Barque Ben Macdhui.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—75 cases oilmanstores and butter, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 17 cases oilmanstores, hams, bacon, and cheese, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthukey ; 15 cases hams and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 78 packages provisions &c., &c., A. G. Hoosein ; 30 cases eau-de-cologne, John S. Kilmore and Co ; 13 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co ; 200 boxes candles, E. Sumsoodin and Co ; 20 cases varnish and 15 cases green colors, Chandabhoy and Co ; 15 packages stationery, H. Abdoolally ; 10 packages hams, cheese, and oilmanstores, Pearse and Co ; 40 cases beer, Manuckjee Bhicajee ; 27 cases claret, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 19 cases cider and 75 cases pale ale, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 30 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 15 cases sherry and 50 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
St. Albans s—6 cases soap, A. Dawoodkhan.
Clyde s—15 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Hydaspes s—29 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ethiopia s—4 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta s—1 hogshed brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.
Pekin s—3 cases brandy, F. Fischer and Co.
Teheran s—12 cases brandy, F. Fischer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—22 runlets coal tar, E. Moosajee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—48 kegs white zinc paint, D. R. Dady and Co.
Merton Hall s—2 packages earthenware, D. Dawaraz ; 9 packages sewing machines, H. A. Geyer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—7 cases toys, Abdoolally Trebally.
Canton s—20 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Verona s—31 cases cognac and 71 cases claret, B. Mannek jee Punthakey.
China s—10 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.
R. Rubattino s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LONDON.

Ballarat s—50 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 1,401 cwts rapeseed, 64 cwts lac, and 124½ cwts gum, A. Velljee Clan Ogilvie s—500 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Hurjaraj Nursee ; 1 case woollen handkerchiefs, R. Banajlall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s—249 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers : 2,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Deepdale s—12,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co 2,901 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverley s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,510 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowsara s—108 bales cotton, Ramjeodass Luckmidass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Laughton, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Bassein.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Mackenzie, Captain, 1st Belooch Regt., on leave, from Shevaroy Hill.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Yule, Captain, R. Fusiliers, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Short, Captain, R. M. Fusiliers, on leave, to Kamptee.
Holbech, Major, R. M. Fusiliers, on leave, to Kamptee.
Dickinson, Lieut.-Col., 8th Madras N. I., on leave, to Ralpore.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 17.)

Mr E T Lloyd, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Coir, Dacca, furlough for one year from date he may avail himself of it.

The following gentlemen to be Lieuts of the Purneath Rifles from 29th Augt, 1884 :—

Mr. J Pratt and Mr. Walker.

Dr D Pieachy to be Hony Surg of the Purneah Rifles, from 29th Augt, 1884.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Depy Coir. Howrah under the provisions of act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Comr for making improvements in the Port of alcutta.

Surg R Macrae, Offg Civil Surgn, 24 Perghs, is to act as Medl Inspr of Emigrants in Calcutta, during absence, ofBrde Surgn C J J Jackson, from 8th ult.

Mr A. Simson to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens Alipore.

The Sub-Depy Coir of Sewan to be an ex officio member of the Sewan Branch Road Committee in Sarun.

The Lieut-Govr, under sect 4 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), authorizes Mr O W Warner to continue to act as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the Colony of St Lucia till the despatch of the next ship to that Colony.

Mr W H Nightingale, Exe Engr, second grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of one month's furlough.

With reference to Bengal Govt Notification No 180 of 25th April last, Mr F J E Spring, is confirmed in the apptmt of Under Secy to Govt in this dept.

Posting—Capt H G Kunhardt, R E, Exe Engr, third grade, is on return from deptun under the Durbhunga Raj, posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, from forenoon of 1st inst.

Asst Surgn G C Day, made over charge of the Pooree Jail to Dr T Lyons in forenoon of 2nd Sept, 1884.

Surgn W A Gilligan made over charge of the Patna Jail to Surgn-Maj J G French in the forenoon of 6th Sept, 1884.

Mr J C Price made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Surgn W A Gilligan in the forenoon of 8th Sept 1884.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 16.

Mr. H St A Goodrich Actg Colr, Bellary, privilege leave for seven days, in extension of that notified in the *Gazette* of 5th August 1884.

Mr. J F Snaith has been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 5th Sept 1884.

Mr. T E Marshall, Depy Master Attendant, Madras, privilege leave for one month and eleven days, from or after the 15th inst, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. G W Wicks, Actg Port Officer and Supdt, Pearl Banks, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 10th Sept 1884, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

Rev J Sharp, Actg Chaplain of North Black, to act as Chaplain of Cuddalore, when relieved by the Rev R P Barnett.

Rev S Morley, Actg Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, to act as Chaplain of Coonoor, on the return from special leave of the Rev J Black.

Mr C R Hunter, Asst Inspr, Northern India Salt Dept, to be Probationary Inspector in the Salt Dept.

Mr. G Brown, Inspr of Police, Vizagapatam Dist, to be Probationaty Inspr in the Salt Dept.

Mr. G T Thornhill is appointed Probationary Inspr in the Salt Dept.

Mr J J Whiteley, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, while in charge of the Nellore Divn with effect from the date on which Capt C B, Handerson R E Ex Engr, Third Grade, substantive pro tem availed himself of privilege leave.

Mr. G E Manson, Asst Engr, First Grade, to officiate as Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, Tanjore Divn, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W Hedges, Ex Engr, Third Grade.

Mr J H Medlicott, Asst Engr, Second Grade, passed on the 3rd Sept 1884 the examination prescribed in paragraph 93 of the P W Dept Code.

Privilege leave of absence granted to Lieut Col H E, Coningham, Supdt of Police, Tinnevelly Dist, has been extended by one day.

Mr. R L Haden, Asst Inspr, Second Grade, is transferred from the Ennore to the Madras Circle temporarily.

Second-grade Sub-Inspr, Mr. J J Brindley is promoted to act as Asst Inspr and is posted to the Kanuparti Circle—to join immediately.

Second-grade Sub-Inspr, Mr C Palmer is promoted to act as Asst Inspr in the Salt Dept, with effect from 25th Sept 1884.

Messrs E. W. Smither and Maybury, R A K in the Salt Dept, and are posted to the Vattanam and Iakapalle circles, respectively.

Mr. F D Bird, clerk on the establishment of the Secretary to Govt, Mil Dept, Madras, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave for one moth without pay and permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut Col (Brevt Col) J C Hay, S C, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Chicacole, vice Col R Farrer permitted to resign at his own request.

With reference to G O G No 276, dated 27th May, 1884, the Right Hon. the Secy of State for India has granted Depy Surg Genl R A Chapple, A M Dept Eastern Dist furlough (m c.) for six months, commencing from the date on which he left India.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut Col (Brev Coll) J K Clubley, S C, Wing Comd 2nd Regt Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg Major J F Sargent, Medl Officer, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (p a) for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

24th Regt N I—Raheem Khan, Havildar Major, to be Jamadar, dated 7th May, 1884.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut against the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by me from Dr. A. Menies, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CASSIM—September 20, at Falkland-road, opposite Bapty Bros. Mills, Khan Bahadur, Hon. Surgn. S. H. Cassim. Deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

SKINNER—September 20, at Bombay, Edwin Francis (Teddy) son of George and Letitia Skinner, aged 3 years and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—September 5, at Jamalpore, E. I. Railway, Mrs. R. W. Cox, of a daughter.

FINCH—September 13, at Dharmsala, the wife of Herbert Finch, of Mawnah, Shahjehanpore, of a son.

GABRIEL—September 17, the wife of Dr. A. Gabriel, in charge of the Chanduey Hospital, Calcutta, of a son.

NEVE—September 16, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Neve, C. M. S., Travancore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN—August 30, at Akyab, of cholera, Annie Mary, the beloved wife of Benjamin Fox Duncan.

FINNIS—September 12, at Mussoorie, Lieutenant-Colonel John Finnis, B.S.C., aged 44 years.

INGRAM—September 11, at Mussoorie, Baby, the infant daughter of Thomas Lewis and Victoria Ingram, aged nearly 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.

IF the news contained in a telegram from Cairo to-day is to be relied upon—and it is given without reservation—there is nothing for Lord Wolseley to go to Khartoum for, and the *raison d'être* of the Nile Expedition—if it ever had one—is at an end. The report is that information has been received from General Gordon of decisive victories which he has gained over the rebels, inflicting heavy loss upon them, and compelling them to raise the siege of Khartoum. Upon one point the story needs explanation. The first victory over the rebels is said to have been won on the 24th of July. Now a message was received from General Gordon last week, under date the 26th of August, and he therein made no mention of any "decisive victory" or of any heavy loss inflicted upon the enemy. Still, there are no sufficient grounds for refusing credence to the report that comes from Cairo to-day. Everybody who is not committed to the "beleaguered hero" theory has admitted the abundant possibility of General Gordon being able to take care of himself, and no unreasonable demand is made upon then credence by this report that he has not only kept his enemies at arm's length, but that he has finally freed himself from them. General Gordon has, in fact, accomplished an indispensible preliminary to the realization of the determination he announced in his previous telegram—the determination to occupy Berber within a few days. Without guessing at anything, it may be said to be at least likely that he has already taken possession of that place. His recent request to the authorities at Cairo to send Zebehr Pasha to him with three hundred thousand pounds, seemed to imply that he was anxious to appoint a successor, or at any rate a *locum tenens*, and to supply him with the financial sinews of government. At present, however, it is not Zebehr, but Lord Wolseley, who is to be sent to Khartoum. We shall see in a day or two what effect the news from the Soudan will have upon the determination of the authorities at home. We hear from London that the second instalment of boats for the expedition has been despatched, and that the troops told off for the camel corps will embark from Portsmouth next Friday. But we can scarcely think that this is to be "an expedition *quand même*"—an expedition which is to go on sublimely independent of circumstances. For the present the world is entirely in the dark as to the "whither ?" and the "wherefore ?" of it, and all that can confidently be predicated of the Gordon Relief Expedition is that it is not an expedition for the relief of Gordon, but rather one for the relief of the Government, harrowed almost to death by its enemies at home. The political news from Egypt is not so satisfactory as the military. The members of the Caisse of the Public Debt, with the exception of the English and the Italian, have protested against the action of the Finance Ministry in proposing to collect the revenue assigned to the service of the Debt. Nothing less than this could have been expected to follow the daring interference with the working of the Law of Liquidation which has followed with such significant closeness upon Lord Northbrook's arrival in Egypt. And we do not suppose for a moment that the action of the Continental Powers in regard to the matter will stop here. The Law of Liquidation is an international compact which has been set aside in its most vital part, and the incident will provoke a protest of a more serious kind than that which has been delivered by the members of the Caisse of the Public Debt.

THE Cholera Commissioners are working steadily at their mission, the Jamsetjee Hospital and the Grant Medical College being the scenes of their labours. The pathological laboratory at the college has been given up to them, and investigations are carried out there daily. The cholera cases in the hospital and elsewhere are subjected to careful study. Dr. Koch's microbe has been found ; there is no doubt that it exists. But on the other hand, that microbe, or one very closely resembling it, has been found in other diseases. Dr. Koch has regarded as proved the hypothesis that the microbe which he discovered is the true germ of cholera. Dr. Klein and his coadjutors have been carrying on elaborate experiments with a view to test the foundation for this belief. If it be found that the microbe is the true germ of cholera, the next step will be probably soon arrived at—how to destroy the germ and so cure or prevent cholera. But the first thing to ascertain is whether the microbe is anything more than a comma or a semi-colon which is found in quite a number of diseases, and whether it is not a consequence rather than a cause. If it be the germ of cholera, obviously it ought to give cholera. The Commissioners have inoculated monkeys with the microbe, and the results have been negative. The monkeys don't take cholera ; they are not a bit the worse for the inoculation. It is the same with other animals. This may not be the fault of the microbe, however. There is now a general opinion—contrary to the notion formerly entertained—that the lower animals are not liable to cholera ; it is a disease to which man alone seems to be subject. If that be so, then the attempt to give it to monkeys and other victims by inoculation with the microbe is useless, and the negative result might easily mislead. What then is to be done ? Obviously the experiment can only be conclusive if the microbe be inoculated on human beings. If the inoculation be followed by attacks of cholera, then the fact that the microbe is the germ of it may be regarded as established. If the result be negative, the microbe may be regarded as a delusion and a snare, and the cholera germ will be sought elsewhere. But who will allow himself to be inoculated with the microbe in order to ascertain whether it can give cholera ? The danger of a speedy death would be too great. No man would run such a risk, except the circumstances in which he was placed were such that by encountering it he would escape the certainty of a death even more objectionable. The gain to the cause of humanity would be great ; the prevention of the frightful mortality which so often accompanies an outbreak of cholera, such as that which now scourges Naples, would be almost within reach ; but none but a hero-martyr would voluntarily inoculate himself with supposed cholera virus. A man lying under sentence of death would, however, see in such a suggestion not the chance of death which it involves, but a chance of life. He would eagerly submit himself to the risk of taking cholera, which in no case shuts out the hope of recovery, if by so doing he could escape the dread certainty of the hang man's rope. Why should not the Government, seeing the vast importance—not only to India, the home of cholera, but to mankind at large—of setting at rest the question of the real cause of the disease, so that measures might be derived for its extirpation, authorise the offer to the wretched man who is doomed to die at Oomercarry jail next Thursday, of a commutation of his sentence, if he submits to an inoculation of the microbe ? One experiment might not be conclusive, unless indeed it resulted in an unmistakeable attack of cholera. But even a negative result would have its value ; and the experiment might be repeated in a certain limited number of cases thereafter. We seriously recommend this suggestion to the consideration of the Government. The gain to the whole human race from ascertaining beyond doubt the existence and the identity of a specific cholera germ, would be immense.

THE Calcutta Trades Association has lost no time in responding to the invitation of the Government of India to declare its views upon the overland value-payable parcel scheme. They have already met the proposal with an emphatic expression of disapproval, which is to be followed up by an effort to obtain the signature of every trading firm of standing in India to a memorial against it. Anything like the unanimous condemnation of the measure which the Calcutta Association hope to obtain is, however, hardly probable. When it was first mooted some years ago, it met with the approval of a good many of the leading houses, especially on this side of India. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce were favourably inclined towards it, although the Trades Association were as much opposed to it as the Calcutta memorialists are now ; and it does not appear that anything has happened in the interval to make them take a different view of the matter. The experience of the inland value payable parcel post has been so successful—there are such plain proofs of the growing appreciation of the public for it—that the defenders of the more ambitious project are more likely to have increased than to have decreased in numbers. Evidence on that point, however, is not as yet forthcoming. Meantime, although one or two very intelligible reasons against the scheme have been set forth by the Calcutta memorialists, it may be well to point out that almost equally strong objection was taken in 1878 to a value-payable parcel post of any kind, and that the objection has broken down in practice. And we do not know that the case against the scheme is greatly strengthened by the contention that it is unfair that the Indian Government should become not only the carrier and the exchange and commission agent of the English tradesman, but also his very bill-collector. The memorialists may be sure that in this matter the Government have had little thought for the convenience of tradesmen in England. This project, whatever may become of it, will be decided exclusively as one affecting the convenience and the interests of the public of India. The Calcutta tradesmen naturally turn their attention mainly to the bearings of the proposal upon retail trade in this country, and their view of the matter, if a little partial, is intelligible enough. But it is just possible that they have exaggerated the capacity of an overland value-payable post to prejudicially affect the retail trade of this country. The local tradesman starts with advantages of which no postal arrangements, favourable though they might be to the dealer in Europe, could possibly deprive him. He is on the spot, and he can supply what he is asked for at a moment's notice. He knows exactly what the local consumer needs, and he takes care to adapt his stock to the special requirements

TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE JUDGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

A long minute by Sir R. Garth on the Tenancy Bill is published. The Chief Justice comments on the treatment the judges have experienced at the hands of the present Government, who have invited an expression of their opinions, and not always treated these with courtesy. He says Government can hardly be surprised, in the present state of things, that any judge of the High Court should hesitate to advise the Legislature on this or any other subject, when his advice is likely to be opposed to the wishes of Government. Since the present Viceroy arrived in India there have been two measures which have excited more than the usual amount of interest and attention; one of these was the Rent Law, the other the Ilbert Bill. Upon both judges of the High Court were consulted by Government. In his former minute on the Rent Bill he (Sir R. Garth) gave the Government the best advice he could. He had studied the subject with a good deal of care and attention, and although quite aware his views were opposed to those of Government, they were at least thoroughly honest and disinterested. No sooner, however, was the minute published than a most bitter and scurrilous libel in connection with it was circulated by one of the Secretaries to the Government of India. On the Ilbert Bill a letter was submitted to Government containing the unanimous opinion of the European members of the Court. If it had no other merit, it was at least a faithful exposition of what they believed to be the truth. Advice was asked of them as judges of the High Court, and it was given in that capacity and no other; and yet so little respect was shown them on their opinion that Lord Hartington denounced their minute publicly in the House of Commons as not being invested with any judicial authority, but rather as the offspring of partisanship. The Government of India, when their attention was called to the subject, received the judges' remonstrance in silence, and, for all they knew, was perfectly content they should be thus insulted. When their views were in accordance with those of Government policy, their advice was received with gratitude, and referred to in the Council Chamber with the utmost respect. So long as the Viceroy was pleased to ask his advice, he would continue to give it; but he could not help thinking it would be better if the Government did not consult the judges at all, unless they really desired to have their honest advice; and it was hardly fair to consult them if their advice was to be received with favour or disfavour, as it might be more or less in accordance with Government policy.

The Chief Justice proceeds to state his opinion on the Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee. In some few respects it was improved, but on the whole he regrets that the alterations which have been made are not for the better. It seems to him at least three-fourths of the provisions of the Bill are entirely inconsistent with the rights both of cultivators and zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement. He objects strongly to Government being placed in any other position than with the same wholesome restrictions with regard to the exercise of their powers as any other landlords. He further objects to power being given to occupancy ryots to sell their holdings. By making these transferable Government would wrong both zemindar and ryot; the latter by taking away the best, and indeed only, safeguard calculated to preserve him from ruin. He warns Government as strongly as he can against a policy which, in his opinion, will seriously injure the large majority of the zemindars, and be scarcely less injurious to cultivating ryots. It would be not only unjust, but impolitic, to sacrifice the fortunes of the zemindars in order to enrich the large body of mahajuns and middlemen, who will neither be responsible to Government for the revenue, nor be likely to prove as good landlords to the ryots or as faithful servants to the Crown as the ancient landed aristocracy.

THE SCARCITY IN BEERBHOOM.

The Indian Association has deputed their Assistant Secretary, Baboo D. N. Gangooly, to the Beerbhoom district to inquire and report on the scarcity reported to prevail there.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

The death of Prince Jewan Bukht, who has been a State prisoner here since the Mutiny, is reported from Moulmein. He had been ailing for some time, and had gone to Moulmein for the benefit of his health.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20

The Madras Government has, it is reported in well-informed quarters, received from the Secretary of State an expression of opinion about the impolicy of the annual official migration to Ootacamund, which will probably result in the issue of orders to the heads of deparments to spend more time in the plains.

CRICKET.

The Madras Cricket Club is trying to arrange an acceptance of the Calcutta Club's invitation to send an eleven to Calcutta next season.

THE THEOSOPHICAL EXPOSURES.

Much interest continues to be felt in the Theosophical question. The Rev. Mr. Patterson, editor of the *Christian College Magazine*, writes to the *Madras Mail* stating that the reasons why the managers of the magazine have not replied to the various strictures in the *Mail* are—first, that the vastness of the materials in their hands prevents off-hand reply, as effectually as it prevents any suspicion of forgery. The specimens given in the magazine article are but scraps from a much larger store of facts. Secondly, nothing has been yet said to shake confidence in the authorities upon which the article was written. Thirdly, they hope to make a statement at the proper time and place which will enable the public to appreciate the irrefragable nature of those authorities.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

Match IV.—1. Private Balloo Simjee, 16th N.I., 34 points; 2. Lance Naik Kristnajee Kuddum, 9th N.I., 32 points; 3. Private Manoel De Souza, 9th N.I., 30 points; 4. Havildar Bence Mahdev, 28th N.I., 29 points.

Match XII.—1. Havaldar Kristnajee Metter, 9th N.I. 58 points; 2. Naik Constance De Souza, 9th N.I., 58 points; 3. Private Narayen Sillar, 19th N.I., 56 points; 4. Jemadar Enaith Khan, 17th N.I., 56 points.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Major T. H. Holdich is proceeding on the Afghan Boundary Commission.

Mr. G. H. LeMaitre is transferred from the Engineer Establishment, Punjab, to Bengal.

Lieut.-Col. A. W. Roberts is posted as Political Agent at Chirkari.

Lieut. L. G[illegible]n is appointed to be an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Viceroy.

Col. W. C. Parr, Bombay, becomes Major-General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Further details received concerning the defeat of the Chinese troops at Kimpai show that the first accounts were greatly exaggerated.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

The members of the Caisse of the Public Debt, with the exception of the English and Italian, have protested against the proposed suspension of the revenues assigned to the service of the Debt.

SIEGE OF KHARTOUM RAISED.

CAIRO, SEPT. 20.

News has been received here that General Gordon gained decisive victories over the rebels, inflicting a heavy loss upon them on July 24 and August 30,—after which the siege of Khartoum was raised.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The troops told off to form the camel corps will embark for Egypt from Portsmouth on the 26th inst.

The second batch of boats for the expedition has been despatched

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

[illegible]t advices from the Continent state that [illegible] has again reappeared in Toulon and Marseilles, and that the mortality in Naples from that cause averages three hundred daily.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

THE TRANSPORT HANKOW.

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 19.

The hired transport Hankow passed the Canal to-day, homeward bound.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lb. Shirtings	5-4½
8¼lb. do.	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ ,, ,,	83 5-16
3 ,, Consols for account	101½
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107½
4½ ,, French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	50¾

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Sharp Peak-Foochow interrupted.
Hongkong-Canton interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, September 20.

10 p.m.	76·3

SUNDAY, September 21.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	76·9
4 p.m.	76·1

MR. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday refused the application for a summons against the proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, asked for by Mr. Craigie on behalf of Major Hogg on the ground of defamation. Mr. Cooper ruled that there was no allegation as to who forwarded the copies of the paper to the Byculla Club or to other persons said to receive them in Bombay, or from which it appeared there was any publication by the accused in Bombay. Further, the information did not show a state of facts which would constitute any offence charged against the accused at the end of the information.

ON Saturay the Government gave its decision regarding the vexed question of the right to play at tent-pegging on the ground recently thrown open behind the Marine Lines. Tent-pegging may be carried on there every Thursday evening. The cricketers have also Government permission to play there when the ground is not used for tent-pegging ord[illegible] parade. The general public must now "try again." They are headed off this ground and they must ask the Government to find them some other.

MESSRS. W. WATSON & Co. have just received the following telegram from Mr. Allison, the secretary of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Fund in London:—"More petitions urgently needed for autumn session. Success probable if large number. Publish this broadcast." Any petitions sent to Messrs. Watson & Co. will be forwarded at once to the proper quarter.

As we anticipated a few months ago, the Civil Surgeoncy of the Wunn district has been given to Surgeon Roe, who was officiating at Akola for Dr. Moran. This appointment is said to have caused great dissatisfaction among the medical warrant officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, as it has taken away another staff appointment from them. A few years ago there were one commissioned and five warrant medical officers as Civil Surgeons; now there are four of the former and two of the latter.

WE are informed that Mr. A. Penny, M. I. C. E., Engineer-in-Chief, with his staff, is hard at work at Jubbulpore in framing estimates and plans for the section between Kutni and Bilaspur of the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway, about 180 miles long, in the Central Provinces. Kutni is 57 miles from Jubbulpore on the E. I. Railway. The survey of the line was begun in November last year. It is expected that in the event of the Jhansi-Manickpur line being given to a company the large staff on the latter railway will be distributed between the Kutni Bilaspur and Nagpur-Sitarampur Railways. Should the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway be entirely abandoned by Government another loss will certainly accrue, unless the company take over all the materials, embankment, and bungalows at actual cost. It was a great blunder to commence work on the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway and now to suspend it *sine die*.

THE kharif crops in Berar are in a flourishing condition. In some places the heavy rains have slightly damaged the crops.

WE learn from Jubbulpore that the rainfall this season has been excessive, and is 25 per cent. more than in previous years. The fall up to date is over 87 inches. The crops have been destroyed and prices of the grain have gone up.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from a place about twenty miles distant from Ajaigarh (N.-W. P.), says there have been very heavy and usual showers of rain at Banda, Jhansi, Nowgong, and Ajaigarh. The floods were never so great as on the present occasion. Almost dailythere are showers of rain in Bun delcund and in the Rewah State.

AT Simla, the rains and mist have lately been very heavy, and the rawness and damp give rise to much illness. There is quite an epidemic of bronchitis, amongst children especially.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, will not take leave for the present. When Lord Dufferin arrives, both the Foreign and Revenue Secretaries will be absent.

THE *Pioneer* announces that "Sir" Salar Jung—when was the Nawab knighted?—was expected at Simla on Saturday. As a matter of fact, His Excellency does not leave Hyderabad until the 25th instant. He will make a short stay at Bombay.

AN English Theosophist writes to the *Indian Spectator* that the recent revelations won't cost the body a single adherent, for they all know very well that the Thibetian brethren really do exist:—"If Koot-Hoomi does not exist, where did Mr. Sinnett get those letters from that he quotes at such length in his 'Occult World?' Were they made to order and by whom? They are splendid specimens of pure, classical and idiomatic English, besides containing a mass of abstruse and profound doctrine which was not patched in the trains [hatched in the brains?] of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavataky. The idea is preposterous; besides, Mr. Sinnett himself declares that he received them direct from Koot-Hoomi." Which settles the question for ever.

The *Catholic Examiner* thinks it is a capital idea to let public opinion have a voice in the appointment of a successor to Sir James Fergusson in the Governorship of Bombay. The difficulty, however, is to get at the opinion of the public. "For the expression of it," says the *Examiner*, "we must look to the p[illegible]ers where we meet with a great difficulty; b[illegible]s, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of I[illegible]a*, divide between them the responsibility of guiding and expressing public opinion, and they have not yet even managed to agree that it is their duty to vote for the next Governor. The *Times of India* laughs at the idea, while the *Bombay Gazette* solemnly recommends Sir Evelyn Baring as Sir James Fergusson's successor. This want of harmony between our two English dailies is unfortunate, so we are obliged to have recourse to the native press. Here, to our own and the *Gazette's* horror, we find a journal advertising for a Governor and calling for particulars as to age, sex, etc. We thought the native papers would have had a better sense of the gravity of the question, and voted either for Mr. Ilbert or Professor Wordsworth."

"IT is a happy omen," says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, "that both the Anglo-Indian and the native sections of the press unite in approving of the choice of Lord Dufferin; and, indeed, nothing else was to have been expected, for his tact, ability, experience, and social qualities are well known. It would have been better, however, if journals like the *Times of India* could find some means to speak highly of Lord Dufferin without abusing the present Viceroy. It is becoming more and more apparent that Lord Ripon was not personally responsible for such ill-advised measures as the evacuation of Kandahar and the Roorkee Resolution, while it is notorious that the attack upon the Church Establishment was begun at home. But in order to hide the blunder it made in connection with that question, the *Times of India* is ever harping upon the one string, and setting Lord Ripon down for an incompetent doctrinaire.'"

LORD DUFFERIN is now expected in Calcutta the first week in December, which will involve the Viceroy's arrival at the capital eight or ten days earlier, as the special train which brings him down country will have to be sent back to Bombay to meet his successor. We hear from Simla that the Viceroy's movements for November are still quite in doubt.

MR. N. S. GINWALLA'S letter in the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of the physical inferiority of natives as compared with Europeans has attracted considerable attention, and is being discussed with interest by some of our contemporaries. As might be anticipated, some of the opinions he expresses do not receive general acquiescence. The *Catholic Examiner*, for instance, cannot agree with him in blaming the present system of educatian as the sole cause of the physical inferiority of natives. "In the first place," it remarks, "it is not the English system of education which has given such a sporting turn to the race, but it is the inborn national love for manly games which has given a special character to our method of training youth. No efforts will ever produce a nation of cricksters in Continental Europe, for the simple reason that cricket is an English and not a Continental game. And so, too, with most of our sports. A love of hardy physical exercise is not to be produced by mere teaching. In the second place, Mr. Ginwalla's assertion that schoolboys here are overworked, and that they begin learning at too tender an age, is not strictly accurate. Five years is not too early an age for a child to begin to learn the alphabet of its own language and even something more, nor is the amount of knowledge required for the Matriculation Examination too much to expect from a boy of sixteen, who is supposed to have been at least nine or ten years at school."

"LANDSTURMER," who dates from Allahabad, and gives orthographic proof of his Teutonic nationality, sends us timely warning of what will befall us if we do not get ourselves once more in the good books of Prince Bismarck. "There is just now," he tells us, "a slight disagreement between the English and German Governments at home, and I want to know if your Government intends to strike at all Germans. When so, I as a German shall protect Her Majesty the Queen and all the Royal Princes of the German family. It is fortunate for your nation that we are so few Germans in India, only about 7,000. In Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Canada, &c., we are quite strong enough to give Her Majesty a protection in case the Englishman turns in his old habit of wildness. We shall be peaceful amongst you as long as you do not interfere against our rights and your Queen, but in case you trespass certain limits you must take war from us with all its horrors. We are not in want of military training." It is as well to know this, and though it is not pleasant to think of war it is comforting to have "Landsturmer's" assurance that in that event he will see to it that the Queen and the Royal family shall not want a protection.

THE latest news from Afghanistan is satisfactory, as showing that the Ameer is making considerable efforts towards forwarding the Afghan Boundary Commission on their journey. Sir Robert Sandeman's native assistaut, the Allahabad paper learns, has been down the route to or towards the Helmund, and reports the Ameer's people all in readiness. Supplies and water have been stored, and such other preparations as are possible made with a promptitude that under the circumstances, the *Pioneer* thinks, is surprising. It is stated that the number of camp-followers is likely to be considerably cut down before the Commission starts, on its march, "the crowd of the myrmidons having swollen, as is usual with Indian undertakings, at the last moment to an outrageous extent."

THE report by the Bengal Government on the Tenancy Bill has just gone up to the Government of India. The Bill is ready for final consideration, and it remains now with the Government of India and the Select Committee to dispose of it. If the Select Committee commence their sittings on the 1st of December, all their work might be finished in connection with the Bill by the middle of January.

THE *Sanjibani*, a Bengali newspaper, announces that the whole sum, that is, Rs. 18,000, required to enable Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to try to obtain a seat in Parliament, has been subscribed. A rich nobleman of Dacca has subscribed Rs. 5,000, a distinguished zemindar of Bengal Rs. 2,000, an independent prince Rs. 3,000, the people of Madras Rs. 3,000, those of Bombay Rs. 2,000, and those of other provinces Rs. 3,000.

THE report at Rangoon that the French Government had offered to convey the Meingoon Prince to Saigon has been contradicted. Advices received in Rangoon from the Prince state that communications have been exchanged between himself and the Governor of Pondicherry, with the result that the Prince has been assured that he is only a political refugee, and is free to act as he pleases.

AN account of a singular crime finds a place in the criminal records of Sylhet for last year,—a murder committed in common by a large body of Manipuris, to punish an intrigue in which a Bengalee zemindar's agent had indulged with a Manipuri woman. They seized the man in his cutcherry in open daylight, and tortured and beat him to death in the market place. No doubt, the reason why so many were engaged in the crime was that they thought they could baffle all attempts to bring the offence home to individuals; but the result must have disappointed their expectation, as 34 were convicted and transported for life.

AN up-country paper tells a story which shows that the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man is believed to avail much in India as elsewhere. A prosecution for coining, it appears, was instituted the other day in a native magistrate's court in the Punjab. The friends of the coiners at once hired four Moulvies to pray for the safe delivery of the accused, besides adopting the usual tactics of engaging pleaders and bribing witnesses. The magistrate found the case beyond his powers and sent it to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The number of praying Moulvies was increased to seven while the case remained in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, who convicted the coiners and sentenced them to four and six years' rigorous imprisonment and fine. But the sentences, being beyond the ordinary powers of a Deputy Commissioner, had to go to the Commissioner for confirmation. While the latter officer was making up his mind the number of professional prayers was raised to ten. If he confirms the sentences, the last resource of an appeal to the Chief Court remains to the coiners. In the interval between the Commissioner's order and the decision of the appeal by the Chief Court the praying band is to be raised to twenty-one Moulvie-power. Perhaps the prayers of the twenty-one Moulvies will have a striking effect on the deliberations of the Chief Court.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the outlay by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs. 24,453 for the construction of two landing stages for the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Agents of the Bengal Flotilla Company.

THE height of the water in Vehar lake on September 19 was 59·20 feet. On the same date Tulsi lake contained 53·10 feet of water.

THE relations between the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah and the British officials in charge of the Sylhet districts which march with his territory are not of the most amicable nature. In spite of a concession of nearly five square miles made to him by an alteration of the boundary last year, His Highness's officials maintained an obstructive and unfriendly attitude towards the British Survey and Revenue officers. They attempted to crib land by pushing forward the boundary pillars about a mile; and when a Topographical Survey party discovered the encroachment, and the Sub-Deputy Collector was ordered to replace the pillars, they resisted and made themselves very unpleasant. The Bengal Government have been requested by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to obtain an apology from the Maharajah for the insult, and to inform him that the boundary will be relaid next cold season at his expense.

IT is stated that terms have been virtually settled with the promoters of the Bhopal Jhansi-Gwalior-Cawnpore Railway scheme to commence operations as soon as possible. The undertaking includes the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpore line on the broad gauge, a notable and suggestive triumph for our Minister of Public Works and the party of commonsense. The terms are on the general lines of the South Mahratta Company's contract, with some variations.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE concentration of a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent force at Jalna, near Aurangabad, will take place about the 28th December next. The camp of exercise will last ten days under the direction of Brigadier-General Gough, V. C., after which the 4th Cavalry will march to Mominabad to relieve the 3rd Calvalry H. C., which goes on to Bolarum, the 2nd Cavalry from Hingoli goes to Aurangabad, and the 1st Cavalry H. C. from Bolarum to Hingoli.

A SQUADRON of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, Allahabad, is ordered to move to Calcutta on the 23rd proximo, in relief of the detachment 6th Bengal Cavalry, for the cold weather duty during the Viceroy's stay at that station.

COLONEL T. N. HARWARD, Royal Artillery, is about to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LUXMOORE, Military Account Department, on return from furlough next month proceeds to Madras as Ordnance Examiner, relieving Lieutenant Prior, who will proceed to Calcutta for duty.

ON the return from leave of Captain Miley, Ordnance and Clothing Examiner, Bengal, Captain R. T. Hawkes, now officiating Ordnance Examiner, will be moved to Allahabad as Circle Paymaster.

CAPTAIN SMITH, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment of Light Infantry, is, it is stated, a candidate for the Army Pay Department.

THE 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, on departure for Egypt, left behind 21 men, 7 women, and 11 children, on account of sickness; 76 men for transfer to the 2nd Battalion on arrival in India; and two convicts for passage to England during next trooping season. The details are attached to the 8th Hussars, at Meerut.

THE Ordnance circulars for July have just made their appearance. It is to be hoped that the Simla climate will enable the office of the Director-General of Ordnance to have the circulars issued in time for circulation by the 10th of the month following that to which they appertain.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Store Sergeant James Smiley, Indian Ordnance Department, was charged as follows before a European District Court-Martial:—That at the Ordnance mess, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd September, he disobeyed the lawful command of Captain John Bingham, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, his superior officer, by refusing to attend at the Arsenal when ordered by him to do so. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the rank of corporal. Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding Bombay District, confirmed the sentence passed on the prisoner.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH II.

Inter-Regimental Natives 200 yards.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Havr Deo Sait, 10th N. L. I.	30	15
2	Naique Deonak Bhugnac, 14th N. I.	29	10
3	Private Sumboo Sinday, 13th N. I.	29	7
4	Private Shaik Mahomed, 17th N. I.	29	7
5	Pudarath Messer, 25th N. L. I.	29	7
6	Havr Jumoo Modak, 14th N. I.	29	7
7	Lce Naique Haitoo Hyam, 9th N. I.	28	5
8	Naique Constan DeSouza, 9th N. I.	28	5
9	Pte Marowty Kawaday, 10th N. L. I.	28	5
10	Pte Syajl Rao Dulov, 13th N. I.	28	5
11	Lce Naique Deoram Orpadia, 22nd N. I.	28	5
12	Naik Ghaba Khan, 29th N. I.	28	5
13	Lce Naique Shaik Cureem, 9th N. I.	28	3
14	Pte Goorbacus Sing, 16th N. I.	28	3
15	Naique Nabee Hoosan, 13th N. I.	28	3
16	Private Shaikh Hatel, 17th N. I.	28	3
17	Lce Naik Sheikh Hoosain, 25th N. I.	27	3
18	Naique Lal Khan, 9th N. I.	27	3
18	Private Baboo Rao, 9th N. I.	27	3
18	Private Shaikh Hoosain, 13th N. I.	27	3

MATCH II.

Inter-Regimental Natives 500 yards.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Lce Naique Shaik Goolam Mahomed, 22nd N. I.	34	15
2	Pte Ashraf Khan, 30th N. I.	31	10
3	Jemadar Khoorda Khan, 29th N. L.	31	7
4	Pte Gopal Goojar, 14th N. I.	31	7
5	Havr Durga Khan, 7th N. I.	31	7
6	Havr Khansing, 29th N. I.	31	7
7	Pte Dad Rowlay, 10th N. I.	30	5
8	Lce Naique Shaik Abdul Kadur, 9th N. I.	30	5
9	Lce Naique Brigial Savaree, 9th N. L.	29	5
10	Pte Moyajee Towday, 28th N. I.	29	5
11	Pte Luximan Mahter, 14th N. I.	29	5
12	Naique Shaikh Ahmed, 1st N. I.	28	3
13	Pte Serapin Mirandee, 13th N. I.	28	3
14	Pte Lacnac Manicnac, 9th N. I.	28	3
15	Havr Major Jooma Khan, 29th N. I.	28	3
16	Havr Karim Khan, 1st N. I.	28	3
17	Havr Deo Sait, 10th N. I.	28	3
18	Pte Narayan Newalka, 28th N. I.	28	3
19	Havr Garlab Khan, 27th N. I.	28	2
29	Pte. Narya Sillar, 19th N. I.	27	2

For the highest aggregate score at the two distances.

	Havr Khan Sing, 29th N. I.	58	10

MATCH XIV.

The Adjutant-General's Prize. For Native Troops. 600 yards.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Pte Deoji Mehter, 13th N. I.	31	silver watch.
2	Lce Naik Luskari Khan, 29th N. I.	29	15
3	Pte Ranji Dalvee, 23rd N. I.	27	10
4	Naique Shaikh Kasum, 7th N. I.	27	7
5	Havr Anundnak, 9th N. I.	27	7
6	Havr Shaikh Habub, 14th N. I.	27	5
7	Pte Rurbacus Sing, 9th N. I.	27	3
8	Pte Papayah, 9th N. I.	26	3
9	Havr Krisburji Mahter, 9th N. I.	26	3
10	Pte Luximan Kuddum, 25th N. L. I.	26	3

Marksmen's Contest—Europeans 800 yards.

MATCH NO. III.

No.		Points.	Rs.
1	Corpl Murray, East Yorkshire Regt	31	20
2	Sergt Mamhood, Bom. Vol R.	29	15
3	Lce Sergt Whitty, G I P R Vol	27	15
4	Corpl McGhee, East York Regt	27	10
5	Sgt Millet, Rl Lanc	27	10
6	Lce Corpl. Clabby, Bom. Vol R	27	10
7	Pte O'Brien, Rl Lancashire Regt	27	10
8	Cr Sgt Turner, Bom Vol R.	27	5
9	Vol Carvalho, Bom Vol R	27	5
10	Sergt Keess, Bom Vol R	27	5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.—Except at a few places in Northern India, the general barometric decrease noticed yesterday has continued. The low pressure area over the bay is apparently advancing towards the coast of the Northern Circars, and occasions a decided barometric decrease in Orissa, Ganjam, and the Central Provinces. Reading continue highest in Travancore, relatively low in Sind, and lowest in Ganjam. The wind has veered somewhat in Bengal, and is now chiefly easterly over Assam, Bengal, Behar, Chutia Nagpore, and Orissa. In the Central Provinces it is north-easterly, and over the peninsula northwesterly to westerly. Northern India continues to be without rain. In the Punjab, Rajputana, the N. W. P., Behar, Northern Bengal, and Assam there is none reported; while in the south of the peninsula also there is a small region without rain. With this exception, however, rain has fallen over the whole of the country lying to the south of 24° N. latitude. Rain to-day:—Dhulia, 4 inches; Ahmedabad and Gopalpore, 2 inches; Nuggore, Indore, Rajahmundry, and Mercara, 1 inch; False Point, Surat, Ahmednuggur, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, ½ inch. Previously, Bareilly and False Point had ½ inch.

Sept. 20.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been slight and irregular in Northern India, but steadily downward over Bombay, Madras, and the central parts of the country. The cyclonic storm which has been forming over the bay during the past day or two has approached the coast, and apparently has its centre between the stations of Gopalpore and Vizagapatam. The wind is easterly all over Northern India, north-westerly to westerly over Gujerat and the west and south of the peninsula, and shows a distinct cyclonic circulation in the neighbourhood of the disturbance. There has been some rain in parts of Bengal, as well as at the stations of Benares, Allahabad, Nainital, and Ranikhet; but with these exceptions Northern India continues without rain, as also does the region in the south of the peninsula noticed yesterday. Elsewhere rain has been general, but not heavy. Rain to-day:—Cuttack, Pachmarhi, Amraoti, Indore, Vizagapatam, Mercara, and Moulmein, 1 inch; Akola, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad, Gopalpore, Rajahmundry, Colombo, Thyetmyo, and Tounghoo, ½ inch. Previously nil.

Sept. 21.—Since yesterday the barometric change has been generally downward, except in Burmah and East Bengal, where there has been a slight recovery. The depression from the bay continues to travel inland, but its progress is exceedingly slow. Its centre apparently lies a little to the north-westward of Vizagapatam, and readings range from 29·90 in Ceylon to 29·60 at Vizagapatam. The wind has backed towards south-west at Bombay and Poona, but elsewhere there is little change. The rainfall area, so far as can be judged from the few reports received, is almost unaltered. Northern India continues to be without rain, but Bombay and the Peninsula, except the small region in the south recently noticed, has had more or less heavy showers. The temperature has fallen in East Bengal, and has changed irregularly elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Bombay and Ahmednuggur 2½ inches; Deesa, Vizagapatam, Akyab, and Moulmein 1 inch; False Point, Gopalpore and Mercara, ½ inch. Previously, Seoni, Saugor, and Dhulia had ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd ...	60	32	69	45	66	24	65	74
Sept. 19, Friday	0	36	.....		.....		.....	
,, 20, Saturday.....	0	33	0	48	0	36	0	45
,, 21, Sunday	....		3	70	3	60	2	94
Total	60	01	73	66	70	10	69	13
Last year	72	14	77	67	75	98	84	11

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government was issued on Saturday:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1884.

Memorandum from the Consul General for Belgium in British India, dated Poona, 4th September, 1884:—

"The Consul General for Belgium takes the liberty to submit to the Bombay Government the following suggestions with regard to the support they have been kind enough to promise to the Antwerp Exhibition:—

1st.—If possible, that an official or a small committee be appointed in Bombay to collect Government and private exhibits. This gentleman or committee to communicate with. Count A. D. Oultremont, Commissaire Général d'Exposition d'Anvers, 89, Avenuedes Arts, Antwerp.

2nd.—The jail carpets, the pottery, Ajanta paintings and other work of the Bombay and Ratnagiri Schools of Art will, of course, prove a very good show. If the Bombay Government were willing to make at the same time a small outlay on the purchase of such articles as Broach and Cutch cotton prints (*jajams*), Poona and Nasik brassware, &c., these would be useful for decorating the Bombay court.

3rd.—As regards private exhibitors, I am sanguine from letters I have received from Sind and Ahmedabad that many contributors will come forward when it is known that the Bombay Government will take charge of the exhibits in Bombay and bear the cost of carriage to Antwerp (17s. @ 20s. per ton) and the exhibiting charges. It would be useful too, I think, to let them know that a Government lottery consisting of prizes bought from exhibitors will enable them to sell without trouble some of their goods. I may be allowed to point out some of the artware which would prove attractive:—Sind pottery; Shikarpur and other Sind embroidery; Hyderabad lacquer-ware; Cutch silverware, cotton prints, arms, &c.; Ahmedabad woodcarving, brass *jali* work and kincobs; Broach and Surat cottons and silks; Bombay inlaid work and carved furniture; Nasik and Poona brasswork; Yeola silks; Vijaydurg hornware; Karwar carved woodware; Savantwadi paintings, &c.

4th.—I have applied to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a collection of Bombay raw products, and I should be thankful if you were also willing to invite their co-operation as also that of the Millowners' Association.

5th.—The support of some Native States as Cutch and Baroda would be of the greatest interest, and perhaps you would be kind enough to draw their attention to the undertaking.

6th.—I should feel much obliged if you could let me know at your earliest convenience the approximate amount of space likely to be required. This information, of course, will not bind you to anything, but it will enable the Executive Committee to make at once arrangements for having your court in the central gallery. I calculate that at the rate of 70 francs (33 rupees) per metre frontage (3¼ feet), a court like the one you had at Calcutta would involve an expenditure of less than 2,000 rupees. This would give you a frontage of about 225 running feet (3¼ feet deep). This rental includes all charges for landing, un'oading, setting up and repacking exhibits, also the warehousing of the packing cases. If necessary, however, a reduction would, I think, be made to suit the convenience of Indian exhibitors.

7th.—I hope the Bombay Government will be kind enough to accredit a gentleman as Bombay Commissioner to the Exhibition."

RESOLUTION.—It has already been directed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3177, dated 3rd instant, that the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, when appointed, shall form the special committee in Bombay to take steps to ensure an adequate representation of the products of this Presidency at the Antwerp Exhibition. This Committee will take charge of private exhibits, and the cost of their carriage to Antwerp and the exhibiting charges will be borne by Government. With a view, however, to the sale of articles in Antwerp every article sent should be priced so as to cover the cost of carriage; private exhibitors who employ Government agency for carriage should state the value they put on their goods and this *plus* the cost of carriage should be the selling price at Antwerp. In the case of the sale of private exhibits carried at the expense of Government the cost of carriage should be credited to Government. These conditions should be notified in the *Government Gazette*, and all Collectors and Political Agents should take steps to make them as widely known as possible. A catalogue of all articles sent with their prices should be prepared.

2. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association should be requested to prepare a collection of the raw products of this Presidency. Copies of the list of articles specified in paragraph 3 of

concluded, Captain Smith, who, it appears was formerly a Baptist missionary, told in homely fashion how he came to join the Salvation Army. He declared he did not believe General Booth knew how he got there, and Major Tucker rising behind the speaker and clapping him on the shoulder shouted out, "When they turned him out of the front door, he went round to the back, and when they turned him out of the back, he got over the garden wall." This jocular explanation of the mystery provoked a shout of laughter, followed immediately by the oft-repeated exclamation "Praise the Lamb!" and the tambourines were once more set in motion for a moment. As to the work of the Salvation Army in Gujerat, Captain Smith said he was perfectly satisfied, and he spoke from his experience of the past few weeks. He had been over the district and knew the Army had 1,028 soldiers there, because he had seen them, and these soldiers surpassed in morality, enthusiasm, and spiritual, if not in mere intellectual, knowledge any native Christians he had ever come across. A general chorus of "Hallelujah" followed, and was renewed when the Captain confessed himself sanguine enough to believe that the moral force of the lives of these people, irrespective of the preaching force, would convert the whole of Gujerat. In illustration of the progress the Army was making he added that whereas the native Christians had lived without effect among the heathen, the Salvation Army soldiers were by their lives inclining whole villages and higher castes towards the gospel. Major Tucker prefaced his address, which followed the song of the "Ten Sinners," by exclaiming that he was glad he was neither a fool, a rogue, or a liar, and he pointed to the "few living specimens" he had brought from Gujerat to prove that he had not been deceiving India. Upwards of two thousand Hindus had come forward for salvation, and not more than a handful of these had gone back to heathenism. From the knowledge they had acquired, he believed there was going to be a great and a glorious smash-up amongst the upper classes, who were already beginning to run after the Army. The Major wound up by picturing the dangers and discomforts the Army had to endure in carrying on their work, instancing the horrible water they had to drink, their drenchings to the skin when no change of clothes was obtainable, and the difficulty of finding sleeping accommodation; one of the last villages he stayed at having twenty-five people in a house of three rooms. "But we enjoy these things," he added, with a gaiety that was infectious, and sent his soldiers into fits of merriment. Mrs. Tucker sang a solo, and then ensued some "short sharp firing," in which one native after another was called on for testimony, women taking their part in the declarations of salvation. One of the episodes worth mentioning was the invitation of Major Tucker to those of his Army around him to show who had been Hindus and how many had been Christians before joining the Salvationists. Of the 134 who had accompanied him from Gujerat, about 70 stood up as Hindus, and the remainder as having been what the Major termed nominal Christians, because, he explained, they had been no more converted than a European.

Misfortune again pursued the Army yesterday when the rain once more disarranged their plans. Services of various kinds were performed during the day, but in the afternoon, when it was intended to march in procession through the Fort, the weather compelled the soldiers to take refuge in the Salvation Hall, outside which their banners and flags had already been ranged in order. The "final engagement" took place in the evening when the stands of butties which should have formed part of the exterior illuminations were placed inside the hall. There was a crowded gathering, but the procedure was almost identical with that of the previous evening. Commenting on the fact that about half of the soldiers of the Army who had been brought from Gujerat had previously been reckoned as native Christians, Major Tucker explained that this proportion was the result of their class having been better able to bear the expense of the journey. In reality out of the 1,400 converts only one-tenth of this number had been drawn from the ranks of nominal Christians. He then entered into a defence of the Army against the charge of poaching which he said had been brought against them by other religious agencies. Whilst disclaiming any sprit of rivalry with these, he justified the operations of the Army in Gujerat by stating that what they had found labelled "native Christians" turned out to be nothing of the sort; and so they poached there, because they had discovered another preserve of sin. Captain Smith again recited his narrative of the "ten sinners," an address was delivered by Mrs. Tucker, who had at the commencement taken a part in beating the big drum, and several of the Gujeratis repeated their experiences With the drums and other musical instruments and the general smiting together of the palms o the hands by the soldiers whilst singing, the noise during some portions of the meeting was almost deafening. For this Major Tucker offered as an apology that they had only reached the second birthday of the Army in India. After the public meeting had terminated, the members of the Army were to have an all night of prayer.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Commission resumed its sitting on Saturday, when there were present:—Mr. Cotton, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Gordon, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, and Mr. Jones, the Secretary.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Mulock, the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. Cotton.

Mr. W. H. Dunkerley, manager of the Empress Mill, said.—My experience of Bombay is of seven years. The Factory Act has been the means of securing a better protection of machinery, but I do not think it has answered well in the case of children. Owing to the nine hours' clause, the Act has resulted in the dismissal of all children from my mill, and also, I hear, from some other mills. There should be a law similar to that in England providing for the education of children, to ensure the success of any provision for their employment in sets for six hours at a time. No doubt, the mills which employ children to a large extent have suffered by the restrictions imposed by the Act, but not those who have done away with their employment. I think that by the nine hours' clause the children have suffered, rather than benefited. I think it would injuriously affect the interests of the millowners in British India if the mills situated in native States were left to work without any legislative restrictions. Further legislation would no doubt benefit the operatives, but not the industry. I do not think the working of the present Act has given general satisfaction. With good work and wages the supply of work-people exceed the demands, and a new mill has little difficulty in procuring them. I cannot say that the majority of the mills are kept in a cleanly state, but I think some of them are kept as clean as possible.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—What are your reasons for this answer?

Witness.—I have seen half-a-dozen mills within the last twelve months, out of which I have noticed four which might be in a more cleanly state. I suggest there should be periodical whitewashing and painting for improving the sanitation of mills in general. I was in a mill some time ago which I am almost certain had not been whitewashed or painted for seven years. I think the mills now being built are two storeys high; the rooms are lofty and better lighted. In these respects they are equal, and in some respects superior, to English mills. There is always a smell about a cotton mill. It is rather strong in the sizing room, and I do not consider it offensive. I do not think the work-people suffer from the dust generally found in the card-room, nor when fans are used in the grinding-room. The sizing might, in my opinion, be done in a separate shed. If the day promises to be excessively wet in India, steam is used in the mills here. It has to be more generally used in England. I do not think that a mill in which gas is used can be as healthy as one in which no artificial light is used. I think in England it is compulsory to limewash a mill every fourteen months. My opinion is that the mills should stop every Sunday to give rest to the hands, but there should be no curtailment of the working hours.

Mr. Bengalee.—Do you think that there should be complete rest on Sundays, or would you call the hands to clean the machinery?

Witness.—I think an entire holiday should be given every Sunday. The mills would not suffer thereby. I think it would be a great shame to bring work people who live at a distance of two or three miles from their mill to work for two hours on Sunday morning to clean the machinery. The work-people, as far as I have learnt, would like to have a holiday a week, and I have also heard within the last few days that they are now agitating on the subject. The work-people get from 24 to 26 holidays in the year, excluding Sundays.

Mr. Bengalee.—How many of these are entire holidays?

Witness.—I think that in the entire year there are only five clear holidays. On all the other holidays the people come to clean the machinery from three to three-and-a-half hours in the morning.

Mr. Bengalee.—Please make a comparative statement of the total working hours throughout the year in England and in India.

Witness.—In England there are 260 days in the year on which the mills work for ten hours per day. On the 52 Saturdays the number of working hours is limited to six. Against this the mills in India work for 339 days in the year, at the rate of about twelve and a half hours per day on an average. I find that a great number of mill hands go to their native villages for two or three months after every two or three years.

Dr. Blaney.—Do you know they go away because they have amassed some money?

Witness.—I know that they go away, but I cannot say whether they carry away with them any savings. In mill in England, with 20,000 spindles spinning twenties and using Surats there would be employed about 120 people, whereas in India under the same conditions 400 people would have to be employed. In Bombay a mule of 800 spindles spinning twenties requires six attendants, whereas a mule of the same size in England spinning the same counts and using the same class of cotton would require three persons. Here a lad of fourteen would attend 240 spindles spinning twenties, while a boy of the same age in England would attend 360 spindles, and in some cases even more. I have noticed that about 20 per cent. of the work-people are taking their meals, resting, or smoking during working hours. The attendance of my mill hands is irregular, but it is best immediately before holidays and on pay days. When certain mills were obliged to stop work on Sundays and tried to work on cheap lines, the work-people grumbled at not being able to earn as much money as the operatives did in other mills. In India there are many personal holidays, and we give leave to every operative who gives good reasons for staying away. But the majority are absent without leave.

Mr. Bengalee.—If the people can so easily obtain leave, don't you thing it strange that the majority should stay away without leave, and get mulcted in two days' wages for one day's absence?

Mr. Cotton.—Can you answer this question?

Witness.—I cannot. We have a rule for cutting two days' wages for a day's absence without leave, but in our mill we seldom enforce it except in glaring instances. Out of a month of 28 working days, I find that each individual works for 24 days on an average. The daily average of absentees is from 10 to 12 per cent. In my mill out of 455 men and boys, 336 have worked for 300 days during the year, and out of 300 women I find that only 150 have worked 300 days. An interval of half an hour should be given during the day's work. I think about 2 per cent. of my mill hands are absent on account of real sickness. I do not think that young persons of 12 years are too young to work full time. Accidents in mills are generally of a trifling nature.

Mr. J. J. Barrett was the next witness examined. He said he was employed at present in the Shewlal Modial Mill, but had no experience of any other mill in India or England. He found that once the people employed on public works joined a mill they did not care to return to their former work, as they earned more money in a mill. As far as he knew, the mills in Bombay were generally kept clean. People working in the scutching and frame rooms suffered from the effects of cotton dust; but he could not suggest any remedy for the evil. He thought it would injuriously affect the interests of the millowners in British India if the mills situated in native States were left to work without any legislative interference. He did not think that mill operatives suffered any physical deterioration. He thought that additional legislative control for the Bombay Presidency would place the mill industry of this city at a serious disadvantage with the industry in Bengal, Madras, and many of the native States, which would practically enjoy protection. He thought the mills were better ventilated than the chawls inhabited by the mill hands. He thought that legislative protection should be extended to women and others over twelve years of age by decreasing the working hours and granting Sundays and some other holidays. There ought to be four holidays in a month given to the employés. Every alternate close day the people should be called to clean machinery for a few hours in the morning. Women were in a few cases employed on the frames, when they worked the same hours as the men. In his mill he had now only three women working on the frames. He found the attendance of his mill hands pretty regular. The daily average of absentees in his mill was about 6 per cent. He had not noticed any falling off in the health of the mill hands of Bombay. About half per cent. of his mill hands were absent on account of illness. He believed accidents were of common occurrence, and were generally reported in the prescribed form. During the last three years there were three or four trifling accidents in his mill. Obstruction, such as hustling children out of the mill, should be made punishable by the Act, as also obstructions thrown in the way of an inspector doing his duty.

The Commission here adjourned until this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—September 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

302-82—Tyabjee and D.—Sirdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Ibrahim.—M. M. Mandlik.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

For Settlement of Issues.

407-81—Thakurdas and D.—Wulubdas Walljee vs. Lukhmidas Khimjee.—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Summary Suit.

437-83—Payne G. and S.—Indoo Akha and others vs. John Gordon.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

332-83—Chalk and W.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Panday vs. Framjee Rustomjee Panday and others—J. C. Cama and H. Bicknell.—Part heard.

Undefended Navy Lead Cause.

258-84—Tyabjee and D.—Bai Rahimabai vs. Abdula Hajee Ibrahim Ramzani and another.

262-84—In person—Thacker Purshotum Jafram and an other vs. Thacker Premjee Munjee.

Defended Long Causes.

228-84—Thakurdas and D.—Laljee Cutchra and others vs. Dhunjee Anundjee and others.—In person.

256-84—In person—Purshotum Hurridas vs. Homraj Hurridas and others.—In person.

257-84—Tobin and R.—B. J. DeSa vs. Narayen Walljee.—E. Wilkin.

264-84—M. M. Munshi—Hurriprasad Santookram vs. David Watson—Payne G. and S.

265-84—Hore G. and S.—C. Douglas and others vs. Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others.—Little S. F. and N.

269-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Tarachund Chutoordas vs. Bulwantrao Ganesh Ogle.—Crawford and B.

263-83—Muljee B. and B.—Gopaljee Purshotum vs. Canjee Mulji.—Little S. F. and N.

251-83—Bahrishna and B.—Lal Bhailal and another vs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala—J. C. Cama.

62-81—A. F. Little—Motthial vs. Sallaybhoy Heptoolabhoy and another—Nanu and H.

443-83—Hore C. and B.—Aboo Joosub vs. Asaibai and others.—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

302-81—Thakurdas and D.—The Hindustan S. and W. Co. vs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and another—Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

18-81—J. C. Cama—Merwanjee Bomonjee Wadia vs. Pestonjee Eduljee Mody and another—Ardasir and R.

282-81—R. Skipsey—Damodhur Runchordas vs. Vassonjee Runchordas and another—Little S. F. and N., Hore G. and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·743
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·889
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, NW, WNW.	N, NW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	330
Fall of Rain	0·36
Total fall during the month	5·24
" " " year	59·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 20th	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

BENGAL.

The East Indian Railway.—On more than one occasion recently third-class passengers, who had booked places for various stations by trains on the East Indian Railway, have had to be left behind because no room could be found for them in the carriages. This shows loose management somewhere. Everything should be done to develop the third-class traffic, instead of neglect of this description being permitted to interfere with it. We are informed that, while the third-class passengers are treated in this cavalier way, it is no uncommon thing to see haulage power wasted in the same trains on special carriages attached for the convenience of railway officers. Surely, these gentlemen might be satisfied with the ordinary first-class accommodation, which is good enough for the general public.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FIRST VICEROY OF INDIA.

Longman's Magazine for September contains a poem by Lady Cork in memory of her kinsman, Earl Canning, first Viceroy of India:—

Great son of almost equal sire,
Left to us but in marble now!
What youthful heart shall beat this higher
For gazing on that classic brow!

What future minds of thee shall learn
To stand, withstand, to bear, forbear,
From just resolve nor swerve nor turn,
Nor bend 'neath crushing weight of care!

An empire tottered to its base,
Wild panic overspread the land,—
Reason to rage had given place,
But for that firm restraining hand.

He brav'd the storm, watched, guarded, toiled,
Till "Clemency" his glorious name,
Upon the clamourers recoiled,
His glory, and their lasting shame!

Then, amid honours grandly won,
And—valued most—his sovereign's praise,
The statesman's work on earth was done,—
With end of work came end of days.

So as, when conquering fight is o'er,
On field of battle soldiers lie,
Heart-stricken, bowed with anguish sore,
The widower came home to die.

And so two generations sleep,
Neath trusted roof, in vaulted bed,
While silent watch two statues keep,
And in their names their lives are read.

POETRY AND JOURNALISM IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

If two Americans were cast away on a desert island it is more than probable that they would start a newspaper. The *Arctic Moon* was the organ of the unfortunate Greely expedition, presumably edited by Sergeant Rice, some extracts from whose diary have just appeared. Sergeant Rice also translated a French romance for the benefit of his comrades, their increasing interest being evidenced by the decreasing length of the chapters and the great condensation of the latter part, so anxious were they to reach the *dénouement* quickly. Speeches and lectures appear to have formed part of their amusement. A melancholy interest is attached to the following set of verses from the pen of the dead sergeant—poor, frozen poet!

"Oh, what's the temperature?"

On the shores of an Arctic sea,
On the banks of Grinnell Land,
Where mortal man ne'er ought to be,
There dwells a little band.

Their Arctic home is fortified
Against the Polar bear;
Barometers on every side
And thermometers everywhere.

Secure within this safe retreat
Reposed A. W. G.,
And asked of one he chanced to meet,
"What's the frigidity?"

At every hour of all the day
Observers then were sure
Of having Horace to them say,
"Oh, what's the temperature?"

And when upon their hourly tramp,
They'd chance to ope his door,
He'd look up from his student lamp—
"And what's the temperature?"

At evening, when relieving came,
Did he rest his weary head?
Oh, no, my friend; it was the same—
"What temperature?" he said.

It Roxy went but in the room
To look upon the fire,
A ghostly voice from out the gloom—
"Is the temperature any higher?"

When Israel midnight vigil kept,
He'd hardly close the door
Before a voice from a man who slept—
"Is the temperature any lower?"

At morning when the breakfast meals
Were on the table spread,
A muffled tread through the doorway steals—
"How cold is it?" he said.

A question's heard through all the months
From the General, lank and lean—
A hundred times if he's asked it once—
"What is the monthly mean?"

The months roll by, a year is gone,
A voice comes through the door
From a tall, slim man, with a red cap on:
"Will the mean be minus four?"

The weary sledgers, tired and sore,
Come by which is land way,
But hardly have they passed the door—
"How cold did you have it, pay?"

The poet evidently trembled lest his effusion should fall into the hands of the red-capped A. W. G., for he winds up thus:—

Should any of this poem tell,
Should it fall into other hands,
The point it'll miss can't be well,
From the gentleman who commands,

Latitude 81 deg. 44 min. north, December, 1883. G. W. E.

We give one more extract, headed, "Doggerel notice stuck up to have myself awakened as usual to take tidal readings," and is as follows:—

In the stall among thermometers,
Barometers, hygrometers,
Along with the geographer
(Who is also the chronographer),
There sleeps the old photographer,
Who wants some one to joy him, for
When 10:30 by chronometer
He must go and read tidometer.

THE IDEAL IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH ART.

A picture is not either beautiful or ugly as you can or cannot find exquisite language to describe it, or a poem bad as it is difficult to illustrate. The attitude (says Mr. A.M. Stephen in the *Magazine of Art*) "is owing in a measure to a difference between English and French aims in art, and it is a subject too immense and too difficult for me to venture to say much about it. French art has been accused of aiming at technique rather than at ides, of being rather clever than full of deep feeling, more coarsely strong than delicate, and aiming rather at crushing other work than expressing a sentiment of its own. This is true only of the stupiders set of artists who in every country do but follow the leaders, and fall into the error of laying upon the excellences they copy. Instead of no ideal, we may rather say that the French artists have a different ideal from that of English ones, and that their literary contemporaries have fallen into their view of the legitimate objects and capabilities of art. The English wish beauty to be something unattainable, or at least undefinable; something connected with, but floating above the material of any art; a soul linked to a body, but quite different and independent, something transcendental. Hence their struggle with technique, their essays of all kinds in it, their great variance of opinion on it, their impatience of control about it, and their frequent fear and disgust of its hampering influence when sufficient to compel them altogether to resent its necessary limitations. The French hold that each art has its own beauty inherent and inseparable from its material; and the conception of a work of art is in the terms of the language that special art; and that there can be no imagination outside and independent of all these several plastic modes. In this case the soul is a function of the body, and has no life outside it. To the French the conception of a beauty must be in words, in clay, in colour, in sound; or it is a conception of nothing, a mere vague sentiment—an empty feeling, ready to mould a conception, but formless and void till exercised on something concrete."

WHAT TO DRINK IN HOT WEATHER.

The temperance people say "Drink nothing but water," and their advice is sufficient—to those who can follow it. But unfortunately the total abstainers do not practise what they preach, for most of them make liberal use of tea and coffee, both of which are powerful stimulants. The best rule, for those who can follow it—and in this class may be numbered all healthy people—to drink nothing whatever during the hot hours of the day. What many people, especially children, call thirst is only a dryness in the mouth and throat, a sensation caused by the general habit of breathing through the mouth. The air taken into the lungs dries the mouth, tongue, and the upper portion of the throat. Soldiers, on the contrary, breathe through the nose, stopping their lips closed, and they entirely escape a torment which is not thirst at all, for thirst, properly speaking, is a demand by the stomach and alimentary system for more moisture. To drink for the purpose of relieving a mouth made dry by being open is frequently to overload the stomach with fluids which are not needed, and which, consequently, are detrimental to digestion. It is peculiarly injurious, also, for it washes into the stomach all the foul solids which, in the form of dust, find their way into the mouth and throat. Persons who are compelled to cool and moisten their palates should first rinse the mouth with a sip or two of water. If, afterwards, they feel that they must drink, they should imbibe by single sips. By this method they will be as fully satisfied with a gill of water as with a pint hastily swallowed. Ice water is the great American vice, and probably kills more persons than rum. That it is cooling to the entire system cannot be denied, but sudden changes of physical temperature from warmth to coolness are always detrimental to health. Actual thirst is as quickly satisfied with hot water as with cold. When only ice is desired, probability is that the person drinking is to have eaten something which has irritated the stomach. The American rage for salt, pepper, and, mustard may be charged with much of the inordinate thirst which makes the travelling American a marvel to his European cousins. Common water, to which has been added one-twentieth part of its weight in ice, is cold enough for any properly fed person. Coffee is not a good summer drink. Its stimulating property is beneficial to persons with a sense of physical debility; but coffee arrests, temporarily, all natural processes of waste, whereas in hot weather these should be allowed full play. Tea is a far better drink. Taken without sugar it is cooling, but a heaped teaspoonful of sugar will generate as much physical heat as a quarter of a pound of beefsteak. Sugar is the most heating of all articles of human consumption. Men who are in ordinary health and are actively moving about during the day will be most comfortable if they restrict themselves to moderate potations of our most plebeian beverage—beer. The stimulus in beer is largely diluted, as that of all other drinks should be; so it is slow to act, and it has some staying effect. Among wines the most appropriate to summer demands are those of the Rhine—when they can be had in undoubted purity. The Catawbas of our best native vineyards are quite healthful, in spite of their abominable bouquet. Claret is useful in summer. If mixed with its own bulk of water it is stimulating and satisfying. Undiluted claret, in larger quantities than a single glass, is bad in summer for a person in good physical condition, for it enriches the blood—the reserve result is usually more desirable, at least until a long, hot season has begun to make inroads upon constitutional vigour. Sherry and port are too heating to be drunk except in cases of temporary exhaustion, and champagne, which always is literally a mixed drink, is generally heating to an undesirable degree. There are many men who have trained themselves to do several days' work within the business of a single day. As this requires extreme stimulation, these men drink freely of whisky, brandy, or gin throughout the hot weather, and never seem to be say the worse for their fiery potations. But let no person of quieter habits imagine that he can safely imbibe with these phenomenal drinkers and escape harm. In brief, the lightest drink is the best in hot weather, and the less the drinker consumes, the less the discomfort and debility he is likely to experience during the summer months.—*Hour.*

VIOLENT SPEECH BY MR. BIGGAR.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., speaking the other day at a meeting at Derrylin, county Fermanagh, referred to the Dublin trials for scandalous crimes, and said:—

If the Government cared to have proved these crimes, there was abundant proof available. He (Mr. Biggar) would say that the head of that gang who was morally responsible for this misconduct was Earl Spencer, for if Earl Spencer had honestly told the prosecutors' in these cases to try and get an honest verdict, an honest verdict would have been had. Again, Earl Spencer knew of Myles Joyce's innocence before he was hanged. Since then two men had come forward and admitted that they had perjured themselves, and Lord Hartington promised an inquiry. But what occurred? The person appealed to was Earl Spencer, who himself should be in the criminal dock on the charge of murder. When the matter was put in Earl Spencer's hands they knew what sort of an investigation would take place. They could not expect Earl Spencer to criminate himself. Other men, Poole, and Barrett, and Walsh had been hanged innocently; but while they would no doubt prefer that the people they hanged should be guilty rather than innocent, the policy of Lord Spencer's government was to hang these people whether they were innocent or whether they were guilty.

THE MONTE CARLO SCANDALS.

Two fresh Monte Carlo suicides are recorded by the Nice journals. A Polish advocate named Goulseky, aged 30, has shot himself, having left the gaming-tables penniless, and his rich parents having refused to send him further funds, of which they foresaw the certain destination. A young man named Maurin, who had been living for several months at Nice, regularly frequented the gaming-tables; he has killed himself with laudanum. While these tragedies are still going on, even in the Monte Carlo dull season, its managers have unconsciously betrayed some misgivings as to the duration of the establishment. They have announced on the Paris Bourse the issue of 50,000 shares of 500f., their apparent design being, not to dispose of these shares, but to make it be believed that they have been disposed of, and that a host of shareholders is thus interested in the maintenance of the infamy. They seemingly hope that this will deter the French Government from exerting pressure on the Prince of Monaco, or will at least give them a better chance of an indemnity if the concession be cancelled. The system of shares to bearer renders it impossible to ascertain the real ownership of shares; and when Monte Carlo is suppressed, an army of men may present themselves as honest investors beggared by the stroke. The dividend, however, of late years has been 115f., and as the shares are considered to be half paid-up, the dividend is virtually 50 per cent., so that on their own showing there could be no equitable claim to compensation, the shareholders having nearly in the last two years recouped all they are assumed (and only assumed) to have invested.

ON LONG DINNERS.

This is to protest against long private dinners. I was at a dinner the other night where the *menu* could hardly be compressed into the ornamental card in front of me; and as for the wines, I shudder even to think of the bottles! Nothing was particularly good either. The cold dishes were not so cold nor the hot dishes so hot as they might have been. The quantity of the wine, too, far exceeded its quality. The champagne reminded me of its existence for a couple of days afterwards. We sat down at eight, and we rose at half-past eleven. Whether "the people who (that night) sat down to eat and drink rose up to play" I cannot tell. I rose with a profound sense of the vanity of long dinners. You wear your neighbour out, and she wears you out, simply from the utter impossibility of changing the position, however slightly. If I might, half-way through the dinner—about the jelly-time—get up and politely hand the lady to my chair and myself occupy hers—and if all the company did likewise—there would be a general readjustment of positions and people; but at present nothing can be done until the hostess has accomplished the arduous feat of catching some one's eye, almost invisible as the other end of the table. If your partner be *very* charming, why it certainly does make a difference—you can then stand it or sit it rather longer with equanamity—but let any one ask himself or herself how many times during the last two months such a partner has fallen to his or her lot, and whether the longest dinners, by some strange fatality, have not been sat through by the side of the greatest bores, whilst the angelic diners have not only been few and far between, but have been invariably met with at the briefest and least ceremonial feasts.

Of course, I know there is a class of diners-out who make a study of eating; they are good at quantity and particular about quality. With one glance at the menu—the glance of a master's eye—Gorger's mind is made up.

But the old eater is going out of fashion, like the old drinker. People take their meals less seriously; they talk more, and they eat less, but this makes the lavish expenditure and the absurd length of our feasts all the more ridiculous. It is not good manners to cease talking at table; but to talk incessantly and to eat absorbingly at the same time is impossible, for the simple reason that you can't talk with your mouth full and you can't eat with your mouth empty. I understand the cater. We have him shown up by the satirists of old Rome, and he is, no doubt, to be met with at City feasts, and in select circles of earnest and monosyllabic feeders; but he is not your typical diner-out. Your typical diner-out affects the feast of reason and the flow of soul above the victuals and the drinks. We can all solace ourselves with these not unsavoury substitutes when the company is dull; but undoubtedly talking, and not eating and drinking, is the fashion. Your old port-wine man is to be found here and there, looking sad in a black satin stock, with a belated Georgian air, and a *laudator temporis acti* expression of face. He is one of a sort that has gone out—let us hope for good. There were feasts and vintages in his time. He drank slowly—he drank deeply—thoughtfully, but not loquaciously. In the old days, when a man sipped his wine, you would no more think of interrupting him with a question than you would dream of asking a crack billiard player a conundrum in the middle of a favourite stroke. Little wine is now drunk, and that little is not always good. People care less and less about the vintages; they join the ladies sooner.

All this being the tendency of the age, I say deliberately let us shorten the *menu*—make a little more of coffee, and smoke, if you will, after dinner, in male circles and select companies where the ladies are known not to object. In no case do I wish to sit for three hours next the same individual, sighing for a change of attitude and atmosphere long after I have eaten and drunk as much or, in very self-defence, more than I want.

I know certain little octave dinners where there is enough to eat and drink, and not too much, the guests are well chosen, and the courses are sent up to time. The company sit down at eight and rise soon after nine. Afterwards they stroll about certain rooms, sit down to cards, take a turn at billiards—when there are no ladies upstairs to join—look at works of art, smoke a cigar, and chat on a sofa, and at eleven are quite fit to go on to any other reception. They have dined, not over-dined; the grossness of the meal has been altogether avoided, and the expense has been about half as much per head as at certain other dinners which I have found not one half so pleasurable.

I say this Crœsus feeding-business is played out. It only helps millionaires to fritter away their money, and gluttons to gorge it; ruins respectable fools with moderate incomes and degrades our social intercourse. The splendour of our feasts covers the poverty of our relations. If I am happy in my friends' table do with less. "Are you the friend of your friend or of his buttons?" asks Emerson. Let a man give me what he can afford, and ask me to sit down and be content with what contents him. I like the marks of additional care and refinement, though I hate what is obviously sordid and stingy. Enough champagne and good, or none at all; decent cigars, or a cigarette merely. I will accept anything *bona fide*. I do not want any host to serve what it will pinch him to pay for and what it will surfeit me to eat. Depend upon it, the day is not far off when an interminable banquet in a private house will be a badge of vulgarity and *mauvais ton*, and when dinner entertainments will rise in people's estimation just in proportion as their elegance, hospitality, and flimsy to promote pleasant intercourse are aimed at, rather than their sumptuous extravagance and preposterous length.—*Truth.*

THE FUNERAL OF A MIDGET.

Some extraordinary scenes have been witnessed at Birmingham in connection with the funeral of the midget who had died while on exhibition in the town. After the death the mother was anxious to dispose of the body to a showman, but in order to defeat this object to deputy coroner, Mr. Weekes, ordered the corpse to be under police surveillance until after the burial. The coffin of the mite was thirteen and a half inches long, six inches wide, and four inches and a half deep, and bore the following inscription: "Lily Evans, the midget; died August 18th, 1884; aged six weeks and four days." Crowds of persons besieged the house in the hopes of being to get a sight of the curiosity, which, or the coffin of which, has been on exhibition since that time, and drawn far greater audiences than when the midget was in the hands of the showman. Early in the afternoon a mourning coach drove up to the house to convey the remains to the cemetery. For nearly half an hour the funeral cortege could not be got away, owing to the pressure of the enormous crowd which filled the street and adjoining thoroughfares. The desire to see the coffin was intense, and it was even thought that there would be some serious disturbance. The mother of the Lilliputian, who was censured by the deputy coroner for "performing to death" her child, was hissed and pelted at, and would probably have been lynched but for the efficient staff of police who kept guard and prevented any serious disturbance. During the funeral march, however, a distance of nearly three miles, the mother was hissed by hundreds of persons who followed the funeral procession, and but for the presence of the police there is no doubt some act of violence would have been committed. Upon the arrival at the cemetery the undertaker, Mr. Edwards, took the coffin in his hand to the church. Throughout the day the house of the "Midget" was surrounded with persons, and notwithstanding the assertions that the corpse was being embalmed for embalming and exhibition purposes, it is a fact that the body was actually buried, the coroner's chief officer being present, and the undertaker opening the lid of the coffin just before the funeral took place.

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Bombay House, August, 1884.

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Italian Champagne	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
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From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

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Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
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Marcobrunner	" ...	" 33 0
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From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Chateau La Rogorce	" 24 0	...

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Chateau Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0

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St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	" 23 0	...

From J. Rosmer & Sohn—Wien.

Hungarian Ca[illegible]	Rs. 15	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dussandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Jars	" ...	...
Do. do. Superior	" 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" ...	...
Do. do. Bisteau & Co.	" 30 0	...
Charles Lecroire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chambuerlin	" 25 0	...

WHISKY.

Ben Acourd	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
St. Paul	Rs. 6 8	4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	"

NOTICES.

TO BE LET from 1st October next, desirable set of ROOMS with the use of a Kitchen on the top-floor of a House in Fort facing the sea, commanding extraordinary good view of the Esplanade. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50

FORM SIMPLE. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 25.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kaffir Farrier and every shoe is made.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER Co., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand" Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.		
Khanapur Taluka	4,000	
Belgaum Taluka	1,400	
Total	5,400	khandis of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA.		
Northern Division of Kanara	2,250	
Central Division of Kanara	140	
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700	
Total	4,100	khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Horke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulder, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slight acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems fast cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC renews and developes the nervous energies, purifies the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous complaints, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to perfect health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 9s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE are now shewing a STOCK of WOOLLENS just received, personally selected by our Mr. JOHN PILE, and comprizing the most complete assortment we have *ever* offered. Special thin materials for Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Morning Suits, Wedding Suits, etc., etc. Really choice goods and patterns and texture specially suitable for Bombay Wear.

A REALLY SPLENDID SELECTION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case ... ...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... „ 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case „ 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... „ 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,
FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under eight pounds.
CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.
COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (—), "*", /, &, &c.
CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.
LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.
RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen.
COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-Writer can be copied in an ordinary copying book, as if written with the pen.
ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it would be invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist, and fingers.
ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other Type-Writers.
IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.

PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:
COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities, necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 36 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BEG to notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES IN

RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE
PRINCE OF WALES STATUE
AND
SASSOON INSTITUTE.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
PIANOFORTES.
THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co., having received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, have adopted the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

The following are manufactured specially for S. ROSE & Co. and are GUARANTEED to withstand the effect of the climate:—

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 850, or as above Rs. 900. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	250 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	125 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	125 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	125 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
						Total	Rs.	925 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE' SQUARE PIANO.
Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	200 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	75 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	75 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	75 0
						Total	Rs.	725 0

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	250 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	100 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	75 0
						Total	Rs.	825 0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 20.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	200 0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch			...	...	...	...	„	120 0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	50 0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	50 0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	50 0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	50 0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	„	50 0
						Total	Rs.	570

Catalogues of Pianofortes Harmoniums, American Organs, Music, and every description of Musical Instrument, free on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS,
DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WRAPS AND TRAVELLING MAUDS.

Of these we have a most extensive stock and a greater variety to select from, is offered to purchasers at no other establishment in India.

TROPICAL WRAPS—Fancy Scarlet, black and yellow check, 5 ft. square, Rs. 5-8.
TROPICAL WRAPS—White and black or scarlet, and Black check Flannel, 3 ft. square, Rs. 8-4.
TROPICAL WRAPS—All wool, fawn or black, fancy wraps, 5½ ft. square, Rs. 8-12.
TROPICAL WRAPS—All wool, fawn or grey, with fancy bordering, 5½ ft. square, Rs. 11-8.
TROPICAL WRAPS—All wool, black, fawn or blue checks with very fancy bordering, 5½ ft. square, Rs. 12-4.
TROPICAL WRAPS—All wool, black, scarlet or maroon, plaid with fancy bordering and fringe, 5 ft., Rs. 12-8.
TROPICL WRAPS—All wool, Fancy Check, brown wrap, 5½ ft., Rs. 12-12.
TROPICAL WRAPS—All wool, plain blue Wrap, figured border, 5½ ft., Rs. 13-12.
TROPICAL WRAP—All wool, figured, grey, blue or brown Wrap, 5½ ft., Rs. 14-4.
HAZARA CASHMERE WRAPS—Plain in Fawn, White or Black, Rs. 9-8.
LAMMERMUIR WRAP—Large and small, grey checks, Rs. 8-12.
GLENCOE WRAP—Brown, 5½ ft., Rs. 12-10.
THE POLAR WRAP—Dark-blue or brown, 5 ft., Rs. 14-8.
HIMALAYA WRAP—White and black, very stout, 5½ ft., Rs. 14-8.
LLAMA WRAP—Fawn, and of beautiful texture, 5½ ft., Rs. 22-4.
KISHTORAR CASHMERE WRAP—A most beautiful and soft Wrap, 5½ ft., Rs. 24-8.
TROPICAL MAUD—Brown and dark grey, 11 by 5½, Rs. 15-12.
TROPICAL MAUDS—Large brown checks, 11 by 5½, Rs. 14-8.
TROPICAL MAUDS—Shepperd's Plaid, 11 by 5½, Rs. 15-4.
TROPICAL MAUDS—All wool, fancy coloured checks, 11 by 5½, Rs. 22-8.

Wm. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobaconist.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera is Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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Tobacco No. 1 „	„ 8	0	„ No. 3 „ „ 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly manufactured for D. MACROPOLO.)

Trabucos Alexandrie	per box of 25	Rs. 3	0	El Caliope, per box of 50 Rs.	5 8
La Semiramis	„ 100	„ 10	0	La Delicia. Rs. 1 per packet of 20, and per	
Zenobia, spoted	„ 100	„ 8	0	100 „ „	4 0
Java	„ 100	„ 4	8	Flor de Selika, per box of 50 „	5 0

These cigars have all been selected personally by me, and are guaranteed to be of the finest quality obtainable. Best Manila, Dindigal, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (Daily Manufactured.)

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, per lb.	Rs.	3	0
„ „ Medium „ „	„	2	8
Cavendish „	„	1	8

And all kinds of English Cut Tobaccos.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF REAL MEERSCHAUM, CLAY, G. B. D. AND SELF-CLEANING PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO.

10, MEADOW-STREET, — BRANCHES: 9, KALBADEVI-ROAD, ESPLANADE (WATSON'S) HOTEL, BOMBAY, AND 13-3, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. — MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK — And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 2/84

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND

FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16.

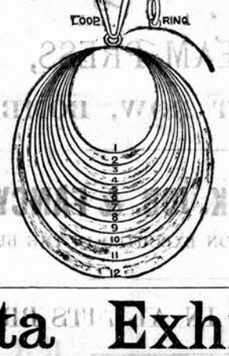
IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55

DEAD COLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 5	No. 1	Rs.	7
„ 6	2	„	8
„ 7	3	„	9
„ 8	4	„	10
„ 9	5	„	11
„ 11	6	„	13
„ 12	7	„	14
„ 13	8	„	15
„ 14	9	„	17
„ 15	10	„	18
„ 17	11	„	20
„ 20	12	„	22



GOLD LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 23	No. 1	Rs.	25
„ 26	2	„	28
„ 30	3	„	33
„ 33	4	„	36
„ 38	5	„	42
„ 42	6	„	46
„ 48	7	„	52
„ 54	8	„	58
„ 60	9	„	64
„ 66	10	„	72
„ 80	11	„	85
„ 95	12	„	100

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit,

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

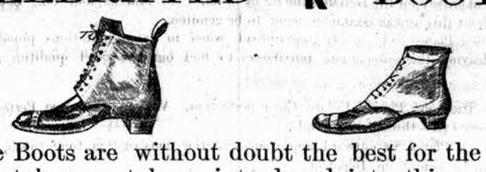
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,

BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Mohana	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjat†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dyagaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Karkulla	Boree
Algaum	Kheringee	Tulligaon	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saignon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jolwoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dulaura	Yeoal	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Packney †
Niphar	Rampur	Patna	Sholapur*
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Semri	Boreball	Kurubgaum
Napdgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bhimgwan	Doodhch
Nadlongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Geolburga
Kuigaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Galna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi „
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Musawud	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Sirowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullund	Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th sara
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclestr	Byehavi
Grant Road	Goolwood	Broach*¶	Narind Road
Mahaluxmee	Wee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Parell	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Dadur	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Mahim	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Bandora	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Andaree	Pardee	Dabhoe	Sanund
Goregaum	Bedee	Bhadurpore	Chandlee
Borevlee (Dysur)	Umulsar	Etola	Jackwara
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bassein Road	Murolee	Baiwa	Jhund
Veraur	Sucheen	Wassud	Patroo
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Nowley	Kharraghora
Palghur	Amrolee	Anand	Sabli Road
	Sion	Bhalni	Lillapore Rd
		Oomret	Lactoran
		Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶40 minute for Dinner.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE

GENUINE EMERY. — BRUNSWICK BLACK. — ACTON AND BORMAN LONDON

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. & 1s. EACH. DEPOT 72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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